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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—389—

Politics of Europe.

There are many, we fear, who think that when no great event agitates the public mind and keeps expectation alive, Newspapers lose all their interest and value; yet if the matter be rightly considered, it is then they are likely to prove most eminently useful. For a succession of battles, tumults, or revolutions, hurries us away from one object to another, without allowing leisure for serious reflection; but it is during peace and tranquillity that the Press is able to draw the public attention to questions of internal policy that permanently affect our interests. Such questions will then obtain a more patient hearing, than they could receive amid the daily rumours of advances and retreats, defeats and victories, and all the anxieties attending them; which, however momentous and interesting at the time, are, but the topics of a day, and their ultimate influence on the happiness of society may be comparatively nothing.

On these grounds we expect the Essay from the SCOTSMAN in to-day's JOURNAL on Criminal Law, and Police, will meet with the attention it so well deserves. Those who are desirous of more complete information on the subject, we would refer to the Debate in the House of Commons, about 12 months ago, on the Bill for Mitigating the Criminal Law published in the JOURNAL of the 10th of October last, in which Mr. F. BUXTON and Sir James MACKINTOSH took a conspicuous part. The very powerful and comprehensive speech of the former, must, we think, still be in the recollection of many, notwithstanding the interval that has elapsed. On that occasion, the House decided by a division of 118 to 74 for going into a Committee; but on the third Reading the Bill was lost by 121 votes to 115, being only a majority of 6 against it. From this it is evident that the excessive severity of our Criminal Code has made a very deep impression on Parliament; which we may reasonably hope will soon lead to its mitigation.

It is the imperative duty of the British Legislature to bend their whole energies to this object, and either revise and soften our penal laws, or prove to the satisfaction of the world that they want no amendment; and thus wipe off the stain of sacrificing hundreds of human beings annually to this Juggernaut of the West. When several hundreds of men, women and (almost) children are strangled in the streets, shocking the feelings of the good, and hardening still more the hearts of the wicked, it ought to be shown that these spectacles are peremptorily demanded for the benefit of society. On the contrary, however, their utility is doubted by nearly half the House of Commons, is positively denied by some of the most enlightened men in it, and they are shown by the most convincing arguments to be every way pernicious, as well as obnoxious to the body of the people: yet, strange to say, they are still persisted in. But this we think must shortly yield to the voice of the nation, which, when seconded by reason strongly urged through the Press, will, as in the case of the Slave Trade, be found irresistible in the cause of humanity. And this being no party question, we trust men of all sides will magnanimously sacrifice all other differences, joining cordially in thoroughly revising our Criminal Code, and purging it of these numerous capital punishments for Game Laws, excise laws, forgery, theft, &c. which seem to be written in characters of blood.

In the same Sheet with this able Article on Criminal Law, will be found a defence of Spain against the attacks of the LONDON COURIER. The calumnies of the COURIER against the new order of things in that kingdom need surprise no one, because that Paper misrepresents its affairs upon principle.

All true Tories have a natural antipathy to renovated Spain and Portugal; just as they have to the United States of America, and as they had to Italy during the glimpse of sunshine that broke through the gloom of despotic power that broods over that country. France, by being legitimatised, is now reckoned from the hatred and abuse which the Tories lavished upon it for many years, and time has somewhat allayed their spite towards America, although it still affords occasional food for their spleen; but Spain and Portugal are new eye-sores, for which they have no patience. They in a word hate every country where the voice of the people makes itself to be heard in government.

The COURIER does not show his aversion to Spain because any thing she has done is fraught with mischief to herself or neighbouring nations; but because he holds, with the Emperor Alexander, that all changes of Government which do not flow from crowned heads are radically bad. The COURIER can not hate Spain for imitating France; for she has not done so. The French Revolutionists declared themselves for a Republic, but the Spaniards adhere to the monarchical form of government; the French cut off their King's head because they suspected him of wishing to betray them; but the Spaniards, although well aware of Ferdinand's treachery, yet keep his head on. The position of the two countries subsequent to their revolutions resemble each other only in this respect, that in neither case could any trust be placed in the good faith of the reigning monarch, and in both cases the revolutionised countries were looked upon with disapprobation by neighbouring monarchs.

The French and Spanish Revolutions differ in another important particular; that the former was attended with torrents of bloodshed, and the latter with little or none. Why, then, it may be asked, does the COURIER set his face against this beneficial change in the circumstances of this nation? The answer must be, because it was formerly subject to a despotism, and is now by that change become a free country. The COURIER therefore declaims against this change, because it establishes the principle that the subjects may sometimes be wiser than the king; and the more beneficial the result of a change so effected, his wrath must necessarily be the greater against it. This is the Tory way of viewing things; and another example of it may be seen in the mode in which our Calcutta Tories manifest their aversion to a Free Press. They too hate a Free Press, not because it is pernicious; but because it shows that some men are occasionally wiser than their superiors; and having determined to oppose it on this ground, one cannot provoke them more than by eulogising its advantages; because, they having already condemned it, consider the mention of any benefit resulting from it, as an insult to their judgement.

Our readers will also find some additional gleanings respecting the King's visit to the Continent; a trip that does not seem to have afforded many interesting adventures, if we may judge by the dulness of all the accounts that have been published. It must be confessed, we think, even by those most addicted to admire royalty, that the many trifling circumstances which have been from time to time connected with his Majesty, on his Irish and Continental tours; his punch-drinkings, and kissings, and specifying about Irish and Hanoverian hearts, cannot much add to his dignity. It would be more prudent for him either to stay at home, or when he goes abroad to give his attendants a hint not to make a man of his years ridiculous by associating his name with little fooleries that would look prettier in a youth of Twenty than in a venerable Gentleman above three score.

The Greeks.—We perceive Subscriptions for the Greeks announced in various Provincial Papers. The SCOTSMAN, in communicating one with an accompanying Letter, observes "We are satisfied that our countrymen in general, so far from being indifferent to the cause of the Greeks, would contribute liberally in their behalf, if any number of respectable individuals would come forward to manage the subscription. There is scarcely a man conspicuous for talent in Britain, who has not been "nursed in Greek," and who does not feel every day his obligations to the illustrious ancestors of those men who now call to us for succour against massacre and extermination."

Firmly persuaded as we are, that there is a strong feeling in favour of the Greeks in this country, we confess we cannot help lamenting, that—from a praise-worthy anxiety no doubt on the part of those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have taken up this business, to appear in public with the support of as many distinguished and respectable names as possible—the meeting in the Metropolis should have been so long delayed. We lament this for various reasons, because we are satisfied the public only require an opportunity to rush forward to give expression to their feelings, and because such an expression might have the effect of deterring Ministers from pursuing a policy which will draw down on us the curses of every Christian nation, and reflect eternal disgrace on the British name. We see, from the language of THE COURIER, they are now seriously determined to do what they can to exterminate the Greeks.—We were told in the pretended Letter from Smyrna, received via Frankfort, but manufactured in all probability in one of the Government Offices—that Letter which THE COURIER had the audacity to eulogise for its temperate reflections, that the extermination of the Greeks is imperiously recommended by circumstances. The blood runs cold at this horrible language. Good God! the utter extermination of five millions of human beings! We say nothing of their being fellow Christians, descendants of our benefactors, and endowed with the finest capacity of any people in Europe, were they as brutish as New Hollanders, as the lowest race that ever partook of the human form, who, with one particle of feeling, could coolly contemplate this sweeping butchery, this complete massacre and extermination?

We really thought the MAITLAND policy had been abandoned, and that in concert with France, it had been determined to secure the independence of the Greeks, and thus adopt the only means of preventing Turkey from falling a prey to Russia.

But we find we had given Ministers credit for more wisdom and humanity than they are entitled to. We find they are determined to aid a people not merely barbarous, but professing a religion which will retain them for ever barbarous, in this unholy work of exterminating the indigenous population, the great majority of the inhabitants of Turkey, professing a modification of the Christian religion, free from most of the gross corruptions of Catholicism, and nearly as pure as Protestantism, and who, under the most unfavourable circumstances, have lately surprised Europe with their advancement in knowledge, their naval skill and commercial enterprise.

But all those who disapprove of this sanguinary policy,—who cannot divest themselves of sympathy for the Greeks as suffering fellow Christians, are now told that this is fanaticism. This, too, from those who, to manifest their zeal for Christianity, have been bellowing day after day against blasphemy and infidelity! We some time ago saw the No-Popery Gentlemen rejoicing and apologising for the massacre of the French Protestants of Nismes, and we should not be surprised to hear shortly of one of the subscribers to the Constitutional Association, waving the Crescent over the dead bodies of Hellenians, and trampling on the Cross along with our Musselmen Allies.

For all this a regular preparation is made. THE COURIER lays hold of every circumstance which he thinks calculated to render the Greeks odious. Excesses have been committed by them in the Morea against their oppressors. God forbid that we should attempt to justify cruelty, whether perpetrated by Christian or Mahometan. We lament these excesses; but it would have

been surprising if they had not been committed. What people smarting under four centuries of cruel suffering would, under such circumstances, have been more moderate? History furnishes no instance of a people in such a situation acting with moderation or humanity. "God pity the Turks," said Lord Byron, "whenever the Greeks get the mastery."

We are to remember too, that of all the Greeks, the people of the Morea have suffered most from the Turks. Ever since the insurrection in the time of Catharine, they have been the victims of the most unrelenting cruelty. Massacres after massacres took place—the population of whole districts was exterminated and replaced by Albanians, and the natives in many places were forced to become banditti and outlaws. No man could travel in the Morea without a strong guard. While the Greeks in the Isle of Scio, and wherever they were left to themselves, displayed a superiority to most of the nations of Europe in the virtues and graces of life, the unhappy Moraites were plunged by circumstances in the most lamentable barbarism. Can we wonder, then, that it was found impossible to restrain their excesses on this occasion? Are we to proscribe a nation of five millions, exhibiting every variety of character, according to the circumstances under which it has been placed, because a part of that nation has yielded to a savage impulse of revenge?

Let us not forget the horrible lengths to which the Turkish Massacres have been carried, the butchery of the Patriarch and so many Priests, the destruction of whole cities, the carrying away women and children captives, to minister to the depraved propensities of which the Turks even make their boast. When we bear all this in mind, we shall come to a very different conclusion from that of THE COURIER.

Instead of making, as THE COURIER does, these excesses serve as a justification for Turkish cruelty, they are to be placed to the account of that cruelty, as the excesses now committed in the sister island are chargeable on those who, by their oppression and misgovernment, have given occasion to them.

If occasional acts even of the most savage cruelty were to justify the proscription of whole nation, what nation could escape the sentence? How many instances of cruelty are furnished in our own history during the last century, and yet the English may justly lay claim to as much humanity as any of their neighbours. ORME, in his History of Hindostan, records, that a brave English army, on obtaining possession of Arcot by surrender after a siege, put to death every person in the place, man, woman and child, though the garrison had done nothing but defend themselves bravely. A Prince of the House of Hanover, after the battle of Culloden, allowed his soldiers to commit the most horrible excesses—

For when the rage of battle ceased,
The victor's soul was not appeased.

The Duke of Cumberland (says the Chevalier de Johnstone) had the cruelty to allow our wounded to remain among the dead on the field of battle spirit of their clothes, from Wednesday, the day of our unfortunate engagement, till three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, when hesitant detachments to kill all those who were still in life; and a great many who had resisted the effects of the continual rains which fell at that time, were then dispatched. He ordered a barn, which contained many of the wounded Highlanders, to be set on fire; and having stationed soldiers round it, they, with fixed bayonets, drove back the unfortunate men who attempted to save themselves, into the flames, burning them alive in this horrible manner, as if they had not been fellow-creatures.

The Rev. Mr. GORDON, in his History of the Irish Rebellion, tells of many dreadful excesses committed by both parties, and among others—

"That some soldiers of the Ancient British Regiment cut open the dead body of Father MICHAEL MURPHY, after the battle of Arklow, took out his heart, roasted the body, and oiled their boots with the grease which dripped from it. Many witnesses were present while the body lay burning on a beam of timber,

Wednesday, May 29, 1822.

—391—

Captain HOLMES, of the Durham Regiment, told me in the presence of several persons, that he himself had assisted in cutting open the breast with an axe, and pulling out the heart.

Let us then be charitable towards the Greeks, and not seek to make their excess a pretext for either cutting them off the face of the earth, or perpetuating a system of tyranny which only render those who are barbarous and inhuman, still more barbarous and inhuman. Ministers may depend upon it, that in this mad and inhuman attempt they will never succeed. They will only enable Russia to trample on them, and to obtain the sanction of Europe to her conquests.

Political Fortune Telling.—The Ultra or Political Fortune Teller now pretends that he cannot see further into a mill stone than another man, and disclaiming all pretension to oracular infallibility, protests that he only applies "plain reasoning to obvious facts!" It is not, however, many days since we perused a retrospective review of fulfilled predictions, which must have been given out much in the manner of Moore's Loyal Almanack; or, Vox Stellarum; but with more precision as to time---that is to say, dispensing with the unprophet-like latitude of a day before or day after. The allusions ran to this effect:---A Regicide Minister will not continue a Minister three months, A Regicide Ambassador will not remain at Dresden three months. Men who have acutely felt the miseries of a Revolution will not easily indulge in rash and idle speculations. Decaze's change of the Law of Election will overturn the Bourbon Monarchy in five years. Then follow the accustomed aspirations in true Almanack fashion:---May folks in power act with moderation---with sincere loyalty, &c.

The writer, however, labours to deliver himself from any malicious charge of practising the black art; by affirming that this profound sagacity and marvellous insight into futurity are attributable to his having turned the pages of THE MONITEUR with a nightly, and a daily hand, for the last 20 years. The solution of the matter will never satisfy the public. It is thus that his associate in divining, Mr. Moore, ascribes his unearthly knowledge to reading the stars. But if the laws against witchcraft were revived, and we wonder that Ministers do not attempt something of the kind, what defence would it be in a Court of Justice, for a man charged with an undue portion of wisdom and sagacity, to plead the daily and nightly perusal of the LONDON GAZETTE? Could it be from studying the MONITEUR, that our contemporary made that splendid discovery which astonished the whole world, that the Carbonari and the marauders in Ireland were secretly associated and acting in concert? The pretence is preposterous. At this instant, when Ministers are all in the dark respecting Continental politics, the assistance of a skilful seer would be an inestimable blessing; and it is rather hard that the Ultra should so unpatriotically withhold his aid. If he persist, however, in denying his gift of vaticination, he should be made a prophet, *malgré lui*; we will, indeed, take upon ourselves to assure the world in the language of Moliere, that---"*Dans le fond, il est toute science; et, bien souvent, il dit des choses tout à fait relevées!*"—Morning Chronicle.

Manchester Light Express.—A complete alteration has been made in the London and Manchester Light Express. The carriage now used is drawn by one horse, and consists of a seat for the driver, placed on the body of a buggy gig. No passengers are carried, nor is there any guard. The duty which attaches to stage-coaches has been saved by the change.---Manchester Guardian.

Munich.---An event has recently occurred at Munich which is the subject of general conversation there. An infant of nine months having been left in a garden walk, an eagle lighted on it from a prodigious height: a servant, who was working in an adjacent spot, happily perceived it, and running up enveloped the head of the eagle in his apron, while he had the strength and skill to hold it till some people, attracted by his cries, came to his assistance. The child received no wounds. The servant experienced the munificence of his Bavarian Majesty for his intrepidity. As to the eagle, it has been placed in the royal menagerie at Munich.---Paris Paper.

Explosion on board a Steam Packet.---In a former Paper we stated the arrival of the SOVEREIGN steam-packet at this place from Stourport, where she was built on a new construction, for the trade of the River Severn. In her passage down, the engineer, Mr. Rangeley, discovered an imperfection in some of the plates forming the boiler; and the packet has ever since remained in the Canal Basin here, for the purpose of having these defects made good, and some other trifling improvements effected. These being completed on Friday last, Captain Sandom wished, on Saturday morning, to try how the whole of the machinery worked, by taking the vessel a short way down the Canal. By eleven o'clock, the steam being up, and all in readiness, Mr. Rangeley communicated the information to the Captain, and the latter had just given orders for her being hauled off from the wharf, when the boiler exploded, forcing out the off-side of the engine-room, which is happily only a moveable partition, and carrying the fragments to a considerable distance on the Basin. One man, who was passing the engine-door at the moment, was forced overboard, after being scalded in a small degree, but was almost immediately picked up by the boat, which, being employed in carrying out an anchor, had just cleared the scene of danger. A boy engaged about the engine, was scalded in a shocking manner, and carried to the Infirmary in a dangerous state; and, we lament to add, that an eminent scientific gentleman, happening to be in this city on business, was induced to witness this trial of the machinery, and, at the fatal moment, was close to the engine, observing its being put in motion. Hearing the explosion, he threw himself on the floor and being in a confined place, he could not very readily be extricated; but every effort was made, and, when got out, he was found to be dreadfully scalded from his knees downwards, and otherwise much injured. He was however, just able to walk and was accompanied to his inn, the King's Head, where proper assistance was immediately procured; and we rejoice to add he is in a promising way of doing well. Most providentially he wore at the time a large camblet cloak, to which circumstance in all probability, may be attributed the preservation of his life; as its water-proof quality prevented the boiling element from penetrating to the more vital parts of the body. No other person was hurt, although there were about twenty on board at the time, ten or twelve of whom were in the engine-room; and had there even been 100 on deck, it was not likely, from the peculiar construction of the vessel, that they could have sustained injury. It ought, however, to be stated, in justice to Captain Sandom, that he had refused the application of many friends to accompany him during this experiment, until the security of the whole of the machinery was tried and ascertained; and, with the exception of the above unfortunate Gentlemen, we believe no others were on board the vessel but those belonging to, or employed about her. It has been discovered that the accident was still occasioned by an imperfection at the bottom of the boiler, which gave way solely from this cause, and from no unusual or extraordinary degree of pressure whatever. In fact, a new boiler had previously been ordered, for the purpose of avoiding the danger to be apprehended from the use of one which was not even suspected to be in any degree deficient.---Gloucester Journal.

Musical Gold Watch.---On Saturday last (Dec. 22.) a boy found in a sewer in the neighbourhood of Shaw's-brow, Liverpool, a musical gold watch, of the value of eighty guineas. It was greatly injured by the damp.

Dr. Barret.---The late Dr. Barret is said to have resisted until nearly the last day medical advice, upon the sole grounds of its expensiveness. Some humane person remonstrated with him, and his answer was, he could not afford the doctor's fee. This matter, said the friend, presents itself to me in a light in which it does not, probably, strike you. I take it that you are worth thirteen guineas a day. I am quite sure medical advice will save you---and if it only prolongs your life one day, costing you but a guinea, you will be actually a gainer, by so trifling a loss, of twelve guineas! "Do you see me now," replied the old miser---"I did not take that view of the case. I agree with you---send for the physician."

Suppressed Monasteries in Spain.—We have before us the account of the number of Monasteries and Convents suppressed in the Peninsula in consequence of the law of the 6th of September 1820. The statement is very curious, and we consider it worthy of the attention of our readers, who cannot fail to applaud the wisdom by which the country has been relieved of a heavy burden, and recovered property of which it has been for ages deprived.

The Jesuits possessed, in the provinces of Toledo, Castile, Arragon, and Andalusia, 124 colleges, and 16 houses of residence, which, if not completely occupied at the time of the suppression, would soon have been so in consequence of the activity of the new Propagandists.

The monks of St. Benedict held in the congregation of Valladolid and in La Tarraconense; 63 of the suppressed monasteries. The monks of St. Bernard had 60 in the congregation of Castile and Leon, and in that of the Cistercian of Arragon and Navarre, the Carthusian monks had 16 in the provinces of Arragon and Castile. The monks of St. Jerome had 48 in six circuits of eight monasteries each. The monks of St. Basil had in the provinces of Andalusia, Castile, and El Tardon, 17. The Premonstratensians had 17 of the suppressed convents; the Military Orders, 14; the Hospitalers of St. John de Dios, 58; those of Sancti-Spiritus, 8; and those of San Antonio Abad, 36. Making in all 477.

How many hands are thus in future saved for agriculture, for the arts, and every kind of industry! How much wealth will be distributed through all the classes of society! What an increase of population must take place in a country where the present population is not one half of the number corresponding to its extent and fertility! But, above all, what an important store is still left; and how great must be the advantages which our country will obtain when the 2,692 religious houses which yet remain, and in which the persons of both sexes who occupy them may be said to bury their posterity, shall be definitively suppressed.—*El Universal*.

A Christmas Anecdote.—The following anecdote had used to be related by Mr. R—C—, a wholesale mercer of Milk-street, London:—"I was apprenticed to a silk-manufacturer in Spital-fields, and during my apprenticeship my friends allowed me 3s. 6d. a week for pocket-money; I got a tin box made with a slit at the top, into which I every Saturday night dropped my extra sixpence: on Christmas eve I broke open my box, and the following morning sallied forth in search of objects on whom to bestow my bounty, which in that district were tolerably numerous, giving to each family in proportion to their number, and what I considered their deserts, not exceeding half-a-crown to any, or less than a shilling; and I assure you, that when I sat down to my dinner, the reflection that I had given one to many others was a high relish to my own." An example worthy imitation by young persons in general.

Anecdote of Dr. Arne.—The writer of this article having many years ago, accompanied the Doctor to Cannons, the seat of the late Duke of Chandos, to assist at the performance of an oratorio in the chapel of Whitechurch, such was the throng of company that no provisions were to be procured at the Duke's house. On going to the Chandos Arms, in the town of Edgeware, we made our way into the kitchen, where we found nothing but a solitary leg of mutton on the spit. This, the waiter informed us, was bespoke by a party of gentlemen. The Doctor, rubbing his elbows—his usual manner—says to me, "I'll have that mutton—give me a fiddle-string." He took the fiddle-string, cut it in pieces, and privately sprinkled it over the mutton, walked out of the kitchen. Then waiting very patiently till the waiter had served it up, he heard one of the gentlemen exclaim:—"Waiter! this meat is full of maggots, take it away." This was what the Doctor expected, who was on the watch. "Here give it me" "O Sir," says the waiter, "you can't eat it—'tis full of maggots."—"O, never mind," cries the Doctor, "fiddlers have strong stomachs." So bearing it away, and scraping off the fiddle strings, we made a hearty dinner on the apparently maggoty mutton.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The MINERVA, of Leith.—On the 18th of Dec. the people of Ardrossan, and the surrounding country, were thrown into much confusion and painful feeling, by the loss of the Brig MINERVA, of Leith, the property of Messrs. Stenhouse there, bound from Dublin to Glasgow, with upwards of 700 tons of grain. About six o'clock in the morning, the wind blowing very strong from the south, and the sea running excessively high, she struck upon the Horse Island, about a mile off the coast of Ardrossan. As soon as she was observed from the shore, a pilot, with the Eglinton life-boat and ten men, immediately went to her assistance. On account of the very high wind and the tremendous breakers by which they were assailed, they found it impossible to approach the wreck; and but for the ingenious suggestion of Alexander Ried, of the MARY ANNE, of Irvine, to carry a fishing boat across the island, to which it moored, they could not have got to the wreck at all. When they did approach it, it consisted of nothing but a rafter of spars and deals, provisionally kept together by the entanglement of the sails and cordage; and from this, where they had remained about four hours, they happily succeeded in rescuing from a watery grave, though much exhausted, Charles Gibbon, the master, Martin Horn, seamen, and John Campbell, a lad: Peter Porter, the other who completed the crew, was drowned. It would be gratifying if this paragraph could be concluded, however serious the loss may be to the owners, by saying, that the vessel was a perfect wreck, and that the cargo was completely lost. But, alas! four other lives were lost; one man, said to be a private, Robert Clark, of the 78th regiment, who had purchased his discharge, and was on his way home, some where in Aberdeenshire, who slept in the fore-castle was doomed to instant death the moment the vessel struck. A woman, whose name is said to be Maddin, and who was on her way to join her husband, about 20 miles from Glasgow, with a fine boy, about three years old, also perished. Mrs. Ord, of the Dublin Circus, where she had left her husband, and was proceeding to Glasgow on business, was the other sufferer. It must have been a heart-rending sight to see these poor creatures sitting upon the deck, almost naked, and where they remained about two hours contemplating their approaching fate; Maddin clinging, with one hand, and grasping her beloved child in her other arm to her breast, till one tremendous effort of the raging ocean swept the whole three into the immense abyss! The Earl of Glasgow (whose name must be ever coupled with all that is good as well as great) kindly desired that every attention should be paid to the fortunate survivors, who were comfortably put up at the Ardrossan Hotel; and that every care should be taken to prevent any of the small remains of the vessel from being plundered. A female body has since been brought ashore, and from some papers found on her person, bearing the address of "Mrs. Ord, No. 9, Charlotte-lane, Glasgow," it is presumed there is no mistake as to the individual. A small box, containing the master's papers, has also been found.—*Ayr Advertiser*.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell.—An official communication from the Portuguese Secretary at War to Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, ex-Field Marshal in the service of his most Faithful Majesty, has been published in the DIARIO DO GOVERNO, by which it appears that "the Lieut.-Colonel having arrived at Lisbon on his way to Gibraltar, to take the command of the 75th Regiment, and applied for leave to stay a few weeks in that capital for the purpose of kissing his Majesty's hand, embracing his friends, and settling his private affairs, and having further offered to pledge his honour that he would not meddle with the political affairs of the country during his visit, his Majesty was pleased to authorize the Minister to assure him, that, for the whole time he should find it necessary to remain in Lisbon for the above purposes, he would be considered as a subject of his Britannic Majesty, appointed by his Sovereign to the command of one of the regiments of that power."

Mutton.—Good fair mutton was sold at Hempsted last market-day in the morning at twopence halfpenny per pound! The graziers are sharing the fate of the farmers.—*Bucks Chronicle*.

Qualification of an Historian.—"To execute the office well," says STRADA, "the writer should belong to no country, no order of men, no party, and no religion."

MISCELLANEOUS.

—393—

Criminal Law and Police.

Scotsman.

The Committee, in the prosecution of their labours, are not animated by zeal for novel or untried theories. It is proved, by facts, that, by the neglect of prison management, crime and wretchedness are produced and multiplied. It is proved, by facts, that where prisoners are inspected, classed, instructed, and employed,—there, crime and wretchedness are sensibly diminished. It is proved by facts, that the system may be adopted with facility; and facts are not required to prove that it is wise, benevolent, and just. —*Report of Prison Discipline, Committee for 1821, p. 66.*

No system of coercion can have charms for the unspotted and the free, so as to induce them to plunge into Penitentiaries of the most elegant description; and, as to offenders themselves, there is nothing that inspires such dread in all this class of persons, as the idea of subjecting them to any ordeal that is to end in reform. The brow of British justice should reflect the sentiments engraven on the heart of the community—grave, mild, firm, humane—not fickle, vindictive, contradictory, and peevish.—*Edinburgh Review, for June 1821.*

AFTER the recorded experience of HOWARD, NIELD, PAUL, VENNING and other devoted philanthropists—the proclaimed facts of FRY, BUXTON, GURNEY, and the Society for the improvement of Prison Discipline—and the published and unanswerable reasonings of BENTHAM, and other great and enlightened men, it is truly lamentable to find the crude notions respecting crime and punishment still prevalent in society, and mortifying in the highest degree, to find theories of criminal jurisprudence adopted and promulgated at the present day, (by persons who should have known better,) that would have been discreditable, we might almost say, in the reign of HENRY the Eighth. The savage principle of vindictive retaliation is at the bottom of all these speculations; and with a certain class, this propensity to severity is heightened by a dread of every thing like reform, whether it be attempted in law or politics. The question with these persons is not, whether depravity may be arrested, or crime prevented, but if you are to make a change, *what punishment* is to be substituted for the old system of Jail imprisonment, and Bridewell correction? Their desire seems to be, not to reduce the number of penal enactments, but to extend them to every action, good or bad, so that, as the reviewer quoted in our motto has observed, the Attorney-General may have it in his power “to catch and hang whomsoever he pleases for the good of the state.” Whether it proceeds from malignity of nature, from a weak fear which makes men at once cunning and cruel, or from a belief that the infliction of suffering alone can prevent crime, they seem to thirst after punishment. But if their theory be just, they should carry their practice a good deal farther. To be consistent, they should recur to mutilation, rack, and torture by fire and steel, and close the proceedings in each case, and for every offence, real or imaginary, great or small, by the punishment of death. There would thus be no debating about the degrees of guilt, no expense for confining and maintaining sentenced criminals, and no risk of moral contamination by culprits after trial. Each particular case would be rendered as exemplary as possible; and if it be really true, that the *fear of punishment* is the only effectual means of preventing crime, expediency calls on us to sacrifice our feelings to our duty, and, by awful example, to eradicate crime from the earth. There are good and wise persons, however, who would ask here, whether the judges, who try as mortals, have right, religiously or morally, to punish as if they were God? Whether any set of ignorant, frail, and erring mortals, should thus be permitted to arrogate the functions of Deity, and sport so freely, if not wantonly, with the lives of their fellow men? But these are arguments that will weigh little with the advocates of severity. They will listen more readily when told, that the code of laws they would recommend is too bloody for human endurance. No people will submit to live constantly in the fear of death. Perpetual apprehension on their own account, and a feeling of revenge on account of their destroyed and threatened relatives, would lead to a war of extermination against the judges and all who supported them. Society would thus relapse into a state of barbarism and anarchy infinitely worse than that of the savage state, in which every man administered justice at his own hands, making revenge and bodily strength combined, the measure of justice. To these extremities, however, it is not wished that men should be driven; but why adhere so obstinately to a system which tends directly to the dissolution, corruption, and dissolution of society? There are primary feelings of moral distinction that are never effaced from the human heart; but if what is thus felt to be criminal, be punished far beyond the natural sense of justice; or if numerous acts, not perceived naturally to be immoral, are converted into offences by statute,—the law itself comes to be hated; and if loosely and arbitrarily administered, it comes to be contemned. Every punishment, not perceived to be just, is sure to harden; and punishment, which is seen to be fruitless, necessarily irritates and provokes. All severity, indeed, which is not at once directed by justice, and softened by mercy, brutalizes, depraves, or enrages, those

whom it is meant to restrain and reform. This has been exemplified in Spain,—in England,—in Scotland,—it is exemplified in Ireland at the present day,—and, if a certain line of policy, with respect to the game laws, the revenue laws, and the laws respecting political meetings and speculations, be persevered in, we may again see it exemplified in Great Britain. The history of the human race is, when properly read, one great lesson to show that undue severity increases, but does not prevent crime. Under such a system the criminal looks upon the law as an inflexible enemy; and from an idea that every man's hand is now lifted against him, he takes the desperate resolution of lifting his hand, or directing his schemes against every man. From the moment, in short, when the first unlawful act is committed,—and which is done generally under the influence of some ungovernable passion or appetite,—he becomes the enemy of all regular society. But if the law took no pleasure in the infliction of punishment as it were for its own sake; if it delighted in no suffering but what could be shewn to the offender himself to be necessary for the indemnification and security of others, or desirable as the means of bettering his own condition; if prevention of crime, reparation for injury, and reformation of character, were seen and felt to be its great objects,—offenders would come to look upon the law as a friend not an enemy. At every step it would have an advocate in their own bosoms; since it would seem anxious only of affording them “an opportunity to do justice to others—amending their own lives—or saving them from the consequences of their own bad passions. A first offence would be much seldomer followed by a second, if the offender could assure himself that he had not forfeited all sympathy from the better part of society. Convince him that the good have not yet lost all interest in him,—that there are many who would still save and serve him if he would,—that the law is neither vindictive nor cruel,—and his career in crime will either be stopped, or rendered much less mischievous. It is a capital mistake to suppose, that men are influenced chiefly by the fear of corporal punishment. Do we not daily see the fear of disgrace overcoming the fear of death? Have we not within the last thirty years, seen thousands—perhaps millions—throw away their lives for the love of renown, or the fear of dishonour? Bodily pain is encountered in a hundred ways for the sake of a higher consideration. How feeble, even with those who are called respectable, is the fear of (future) punishment, compared with the desire of pleasure, action, society, power? And are the passionate, the vicious, the reckless, the criminal, to be influenced more by the fear of contingent punishment, than the informed reflecting part of society are by that punishment which they all believe to be certain? The robber—nay, the very thief—has his own bubble of reputation as well as the soldier, but with this difference, that he seeks it, not at the cannon's mouth, but at the foot of the gallows. The pickpocket has his notions of honour as well as the gentleman; and although the display is oftentimes made in a clever mode of disburdening pockets, he can on occasion, be dexterous in shooting an antagonist through the head, as well as the other. The fear of punishment—the fear of death itself—has less influence over the thief than the gentleman; and the contemplation of it, as a thing that will or must happen, has the effect only of quickening his appetite for plunder, and making his resolution more desperate. It is unwise therefore, in the extreme, to erect any thing like an unsurmountable barrier between the worse and the better parts of society. For man will have sympathy for man; and if he cannot have it from the good, he will, beyond all doubt, seek and obtain it from the bad. Criminals have social feeling, generosity, pride, magnanimity, as well as obstinacy, malice, revenge. They are actuated not by one motive—such as a fear of punishment or a desire to avoid it—but by many; and as, by some of these they may be withdrawn from the community of vice and crime, and be restored to that which aims at virtue, and takes pride in yielding obedience to the laws, it is of great importance to maintain an intercourse of kindness with all sorts of criminals. By treating them rather as unfortunate or deranged, than guilty, the sting of hatred is removed from their breasts,—the door of repentance and reformation is kept open. And when it is considered how many have been educated in crime, or driven to commit it by the extremes of suffering and misery;—how difficult it is to get emancipated from the domination of passion or habit,—how much a perseverance in either good or evil is owing to circumstances or feelings, independent on the presence or absence of principle—how much the convictions of the judgment require the helps which they derive from pride, desire of esteem, and respectable connections,—and that the laws of our nature which keep the good within the path of duty, have a tendency to bind the offender to his vicious associates;—we shall, or at least should, be more grateful in regard to our own good fortune, and more anxious to reclaim those who have wandered from rectitude, by acts of kindness. Genuine benevolence has such an almost miraculous power over the feelings and conduct, that impenitence itself is hardly able to resist it. There is no criminal so hardened, or steeped in crime, that may not, under proper treatment, be softened and reformed; and although the contrite spirit, and virtuous resolutions, generated and affirmed in a prison, may not always continue in after life, the light in it seen before it is desired—the good desired before it is done. One that has been bad may be more apt to relapse, than a good person to be entirely corrupted; but the permanency of reformed conduct will depend much on the

circumstances in which the individual is placed, and the countenance he receives from society. But as there are very few who could bring themselves to think of cutting off all who are sent to prison, and as more than ninety-nine out of the hundred sent there are actually returned upon society it is surely better that they should be returned with virtuous resolutions and kindly feelings to their species, than with hearts more corrupted, skill more perfected, and a hatred more intense against all laws divine and human. For a long period the regular and prosperous part of society seemed anxious only to get the wretched and the criminal out of their sight; taking more pleasure in learning that they were amply punished, than that a Howard was mitigating their sufferings. But the attention which would not be yielded to religious and moral principle, was, by and by, wrung from selfishness. In thirty jails, constructed for the confinement of 2935 persons, there were at one time in the year 1820, no less than 5877 prisoners. Is it any wonder, then, that previously to the recent improvements, crowded jails should have generated so much disease as to threaten the country with a new plague? And is it not still better known, that the moral contagion generated in these jails, and, through them, spread over the whole face of the country, was infinitely more pestiferous than the physical?—in self-defence, therefore, we must either destroy the vast number of human beings sent annually to our jails, or endeavour to reform them. But as severe laws make criminals more desperate out of jails, so treatment of a severe nature hardens them while in confinement. All this has been, again and again, demonstrated in reason, and verified by experience; and yet we find intelligent men clinging obstinately to the theory and practice of punishing, either to gratify revengeful feeling, or to display their love of authority. Nothing can be more absurd than to talk of persons innocently disposed, but not very happily situated, committing crimes solely for the purpose of getting what they conceive to be better lodgings, in a jail, or penitentiary. The very best of these, we suspect, will be found to be a manufactory, in which the inmates have the alternative of solitary confinement, which, if continued long, is worse than death,—or hard labour, small wages, scanty fare, and indifferent clothing. To this, add loss of liberty, and a restraint on all the passions, and there are few—we believe none—that would run away even from a scolding wife, and some noisy children, to get admission into such a workhouse. Such a life, under such confinement, would be felt as a serious punishment, even to him who, by the meanest employment, and the worst paid labour, contrives to keep soul and body together; and to the thief, robber, or other criminal, who is passionately fond of liberty of action, dissipated company, and all sorts of debauchery, the restraint of a penitentiary, or any well-regulated prison, would be dreaded, and, for a considerable period, felt to be worse than death. Deprived of the society of his profligate associates—denied the means of gratifying any one of his depraved appetites or evil passions, and compelled to reflect on his past life—no treatment could, in one sense, be more bitter; and when it ceases to be a punishment, a reformation of character has been accomplished! Whenever the subject of such discipline comes to take pleasure in regular labour—to feel pleased, and in some degree rewarded, with the approbation of the virtuous—there is evidence that his bad associates and impressions have yielded to better feelings; and if the means of living by honest industry be afforded, and the countenance of the good be not withheld, there is reason to think that a useful member has been restored to society. But there is a good sort of people who find an argument for severity in the scriptural proverb, that sparing the rod is hating the child!—forgetting that the habitual tenderness which makes chastisement safe and proper in the hands of a parent, is altogether wanting in those of a magistrate.—The executor of the law, and the culprit, cannot be made to stand in the relation of parent and child to each other. Parents are generally kind to fondness—children affectionate and grateful; and yet, long after the proverb was written, they were told not to provoke their children to wrath; an injunction which is doubly binding, because doubly necessary as directed to magistrates. It is by kindness only that they can accomplish any good. They should never appear desirous of heightening, but of softening the penalties of the law. Severity, on their part, binds the bad more firmly together, confirms them in their hatred of the good, and makes reformation more difficult and almost hopeless. Instances, we have no doubt, may be got, in which corporal punishment, and other severities, may appear to have been attended with beneficial effects; but a matter of this importance, and of such general application, is not to be decided by a few cases one way or other. These may be exceptions only to a general rule. There are so many peculiarities of temper and habit, that we must look more to the sentiments and propensities which prevail generally, and modify conduct on the whole, than by what has been or may be exhibited by any one or two individuals. Human life is exceedingly precarious and uncertain in any single instance; yet nothing can be more safely relied upon than the tables of its average duration when applied to any considerable number. In legislating on criminal law therefore, we must look at the whole field of human nature; and whoever does so, will find that judicious kindness is infinitely more influential, both in prevent-

ing crime, and reforming criminals, than severity. While there is vice in the world, however, there will be suffering; while there is misery, there will be crime; but to lessen both as much as possible, education should be afforded, employment should be found, and justice should be administered with mercy. This would be, not to eradicate, but to strike at the root of all evil. Another most emphatical blow at the same root would be to have an active, well-regulated police, resting upon, and aided by the great body of the people. Without this foundation, connection, and support, a police establishment will only serve, like prisons on the old system, to make bad worse. When punishments are lenient, and uniformly enforced, criminals are less desperate, and the public at large are more willing to denounce. When a police is active, it lessens crime, by taking away the motives for committing it. If offences were speedily detected, and thieves prevented from spending or enjoying their ill gotten gains, there would be few housebreakings, shopliftings, or robberies. Loss of character and liberty is not risked, nor is confinement and hard labour encountered, without a motive. But we must postpone our elucidation of the manner in which a wise system of criminal law, and a judicious and active police, should mutually aid each other, to another publication. We shall then also, state some farther reasons against resorting to corporal punishment;—a measure which we deprecate, strongly and equally, whether it be acted upon in the case of old offenders or juvenile delinquents.—*Scotsman*.

Calumnies of the Courier.

We publish the subjoined "Reflections on an article in the *Courier* of London, 5th October ult.," translated from the *IMPARCIAL* of the 24th of the same month, and received by the last mail from Madrid, because we conceive it is but fair that nations which are so habitually and designedly insulted by certain portions of the British Press, should have an opportunity of defending themselves, and prevent the public mind from being deceived and deluded. The following are the words of that paper:—

The article in question we purposely inserted in the *Imparcial* of last Friday, in order that our readers might know the use made of our internal disagreements by the enemies of freedom. It is filled with errors and calumnies.

Where do that "terror and violence; those odiums which devastate Spain from one extreme to the other" exist? The tumults of Zaragoza and Madrid have been quieted, thanks to the vigilance of the government, and without any fatal consequences. Was it in the same manner that the convulsions in Paris were suppressed in the cruel periods of the Revolution? And an English Journalist, accustomed to see in his own country more remarkable and more fatal disturbances, even at a moment when interior peace prevails, dares to portray, in such black colours, the oscillations of opinion in a people, new, indeed, in the art of being free, but sufficiently enlightened to abhor extremes, and refrain from all projects contrary to the Constitution they have sworn to defend.

We do not deny that in Spain there are some elements of anarchy; but where is the country in which they do not exist? Neither can we deny that the period of a revolution is the most suitable for the union and development of those same elements, yet they are not of that dreadful nature which is here insinuated, since from the 16th of November last, when they actively shewed themselves, up to the present time, that is during the lapse of a year, they have gained no advantage over the authorities and no one single commotion has occurred that was not suppressed with the greatest ease. In the school of freedom the nation goes on learning to be free, that is to obey the laws and magistrates. The terrible example of the French Revolution, the progress made by political science during the last thirty years, and the necessity of adhering to our Constitution, as the anchor of refuge, will render fruitless the efforts of those who seek to drive us beyond the constitutional line.

"Circumstances favour them." In what? Does the Editor of *Courier* then suppose, that in Spain there is no one who understands political truths; and can he have the courage to announce them? Does he suppose that the Spanish people, naturally circumspect, are so backward in knowing that freedom consists in personal security, in that of thoughts, and of property; but that it degenerates into licentiousness when opposed to the laws? It is true, that in Spain there exists a general motive of discontent, and this is at the state of our revenue; but there is no Spaniard so unjust and ignorant, as not to know the origin of this evil. The dilapidations of the preceding reign, the calamities of the late war, and six years of oppression, were the real causes of the backward state in which we now are. This we all know, this we all endure, and we all hope that the Constitutional System, by raising our credit and increasing our industry, will radically cure the old cancer that has been corroding us.

According to the language of the *Courier*, it would seem as if we Spaniards were doing nothing else than cutting our own throats; but it is time he should know, that in this country, where, according to him nothing but "terror and violence" are to be seen, works have

already been commenced on one of our principal canals; every day new establishments of industry and instruction are raised, the old charitable institutions are improved, lands are distributed for new settlements—in them foreigners are invited to join, the Lancasterian system is rapidly propagating; things which would be impossible where "terror, odium, and violence" alone are to be seen.

Where is it the *Courier* has discovered, "that the authority of the King yielded to the rebel troops of Riego and Quiroga?" The events of the revolution of Spain in 1820 are not yet known in England. Were those troops of Riego and Quiroga which belonged to the army of Galicia, Arragon, Navarre and Castile? Did the troops of the garrison of Madrid serve under the banners of those two deserving citizens? The whole provinces which at the first invitation of the armed force, raised the cry of freedom, all well-informed persons, who united their wishes to the general cry, the whole of Spain, in short, detesting despotism, were they all in the pay of the Generals of La Isla? The King acceded to the national will; his authority did not yield, but improved in form and essence, because it was then founded on laws pleasing to Spaniards. It is an abuse to give the name of authority to absolute power; there is no true authority that is not given by the laws and public opinion, the first in the civil and the second in the moral order. That political phantom called Despotism has been dashed to the ground, but the King and his Dynasty remained unhurt. If the name of a phantom were to be given to that arbitrary power which tyrannised during six years, it would be correct, for in fact it was no government. It was able to oppress, harass, and render itself detestable, but not to govern.

Those ideas of "republicanism" with which the *Courier* threatens us, can never be realized in Spain, unless by a powerful re-action of the servile party, or a foreign invasion should reduce us to the extremity of risking all for all; because Spain has pledged herself to die free, and it is known she keeps her oaths. The friends of absolute power are, however, destitute of means; all they can do has already been seen, all that could be done by the Curates and Apostolic Juntas; and with regard to foreign invasions, considering the prudence and moderation of the present Monarchs of Europe, considering also the fate that has befallen one of the greatest and most powerful Generals of our own times, we are warranted in concluding that none of their Ministers, nor the Editor of the *Courier*, will succeed in getting them to determine on a resolution, which to us would bring calamities and glory, and to them discomfiture and ignominy.

We have no difficulty in stating, that the intention of the *Courier*, or possibly of his Correspondent in Madrid, is to stir up the passions of the European Cabinets, to bring on Spain a war that would be fatal to all Europe, and succeed in realising the melancholy prognostics they have formed of our revolution.—But the character of the Spanish people is well known in Europe; docile to the voice of reason, and when addressed in the language of moderation—prudent in the midst of terrible convulsions, they know no restraint, and stop at no danger when calumniated with perfidy, or threatened with insults.

Curious Irish Epistle.—The subjoined letter has been published as a genuine copy of one presented to the committee appointed by the Dublin Literary Society for erecting a bust of the late Mr. Kirwan:—

"To the Committee appointed to see Mr. Kirwan's bust done by the Dublin Literary Society. Please your Honours I see no advertisement in the *freemans journal* air yesterday, as I get it every mornin and pays sixpence per week, for the reading it, setting fourth that all statuarys should send in their proposais for dooin a bust of one Mr. Kirwan that died lately it seems in this town. Now's there's near a man in Dublin that could doo it cheaper nor neather than myself, and Why, Bekase I ave a Boy That's almost out of his time, his name is tim Slatery and can work nigh hand as well as myself to help me with, and if Your Honors wants to see Any of my work youle go any day to Jameses Church yard, youle see there's a head Stone lately put up over One Mr. bauks, with death on one side and time with his hour glass and sithe in the other, I did Death and tim did time,—and I defy any man in Dublin to doo them better, i ave as Nise a Block of black stone, the same as Mr. Smith did them chairrubs Heads with upon the outside of he castle chappel where I worked myself and Tim for 3 months and where id be yet if it wassent that i was beelyd, bad luck attend them Same that dun it to Mr. Johnstone, but its no matter il be up to them yet, and as i think Tim and I could have done it any how in a week say thirty shillings for myself and a Guinea for tim, that's 2l. 12s. 8d. and say too more for the block (which is as cheap as bog Water) that would make it in all 4. 8. 3. which is cheap enuff in all consinence, if your honours approves of the proposal plase to send to me to No. 23, *Patrick clothes* (Patrick's close) a pare back, and if i and Tim bees out Mrs. Cassee a very decent woman that myself and tim diets with, will take any message for your honours humble servant to command.

JAMES MEARY.

N. B. if any other offers to do the god cheaper may be sum thing else mite be in your honours way, I would be glad to make a Head stone or tomesone for any of your honours, direct as above."

University of Gottingen,

ET SPES ET RATIO STUDIORUM IN CÆSARE TANTUM.

The reception of his Majesty in the city of Gottingen, which possesses one of the most celebrated Universities in Germany, was, we are told by the correspondent of the *Ultra* of the most interesting description. After the King's arrival he proceeded immediately to one of the schools, as a compliment to the learning of the University, the *Riding School*. "The Riding-master of the University then entered the ground, and approaching to the tribune, made his obeisance, and asked permission to exhibit the mode of teaching horsemanship taught in the school. The King bowed assent, and a school horse was then led into the ground, when the ridingmaster mounted him and exhibited the precision and regularity of the movements to perfection.

"After the termination of this exhibition, Mr Ayer, the riding-master, again approaching to the tribune, asked permission to give a specimen of his instruction. His Majesty having expressed assent, ten students of the University, mounted on well-trained horses, were introduced. Two quadrilles were then performed with great exactness to the measure of music!!" The learned men in his Majesty's suite must doubtless have been wonderously edified by this specimen of scholastic proficiency; but when we read of the following gallant achievements, we tremble lest the fame of Astley's Amphitheatre should be for ever eclipsed by that of the University of Gottingen:—"They then galloped on, and bore off the ring with their lances; having for a moment held the ring on the point of the lances in the air, the Knight (or Eque) threw down the lance, and seizing a dart, smote off the head of a Saracen! Instantly loosening his pistol, he fired at the head of a Moor, and it fell to the earth.—The Knight then drew his sword, and piercing a Saracen's head, bore it aloft in triumph through the air!!" These are bloody doings indeed, and shew the martial spirit of these peaceful times. Is this the philosophic youth of Germany? But it was perhaps thought proper that the student should, like the citizens of Hanover, make a military appearance. Let us however suppose his Majesty, on arriving at Oxford, to be invited by the Masters and Professors to assist at the exhibition of a boat race on the Isis, or to join in a fox hunt. Would the King much relish the publication of so delicate a compliment?

The King, however, satisfied with what he had seen of the scholastic exercises and exhibitions of this learned University, left the town after a delay of half an hour, and at Munden the *Ultra* writer thus profoundly ponders on the reluctant expression of Hanoverian loyalty:—"That the people of Hanover wish again to see him (the King), every person who travels through the country is well aware; that they love their King none can doubt, although, perhaps in expressing that affection, they are not clamorous. Possessed of the richest language in Europe, they present to themselves the picture of their own feelings in the strongest light: satisfied within themselves, they are not clamorous from without." What a miserly people they must be, hoarding up the riches of their language in the strong box of taciturnity! What a nation of dark lanterns, full of the strong light of loyalty, yet shutting it up that they may be satisfied within themselves! The Irish, on the contrary, pelted the King most liberally with their poor language, and let the light of loyalty shine out so strong, that it was broad day at Dublin long after dark.

They that know the King's peculiarly graceful manners and imposing demeanour can never entertain a doubt of the impression they must make on the observer; but from the following servile passage, the reader would conclude his Majesty to be a very ordinary personage, remarkable only for the fortuitous circumstance of Royal birth:—"It would have been gratifying to every British subject, who has a spark of loyalty in his breast to have heard the praises bestowed on the King by the most disinterested observers—men of different ranks, who had no purpose to serve, and were in every respect impartial."—All impatience for a specimen of these praises, the repetition of which is to warm every loyal heart, we are chilled by the following phlegmatic and perhaps somewhat equivocal expression, clubbed and banded about by the Prussian General Officers:—"Yes, this is indeed the King of Great Britain!" But possibly, like *Tom Thumb*, the expression is so great because it is so small.—*Morn. Corn.*

Some of our contemporaries are much moved with the apparent want of respect with which his Majesty has been received on his return through Flanders, and insinuate that the influence of Russia is the cause of it. We apprehend that this is refining too much, and that the apparent omission must be attributed to more intimate feelings, and a little recollection of the past will lead to one in an instant. Moreover, we are popular neither in Holland nor Flanders; and something may have arisen out of a respect to the known feelings of the people. After all, accident may be the cause of much of this seeming neglect, although it is evident that with very cordial dispositions such accidents would be impossible. We are much disposed to think that Paris, as far as the

bulk of people are concerned, would not have been much better than Brussels.—*Traveller*.

When the Duke d'Angouleme met our King at Calais, his Royal Highness complimented his Majesty after the fashion of the Continent, by kissing him upon both cheeks. The occurrence seems not to have been lost upon the King; for his Majesty, immediately upon his landing at Ramsgate, practised it upon the fair cheeks of the Princess Esterhazy.—*Globe*

Mottoes for Ministers.

It is reported that the Lords Justices, anxious to commemorate their authority by some act, which shall at once proclaim to the world their singular powers in the discrimination of character, and their classical taste, have selected a set of mottoes for the different departments of the State. We have been favoured with the following List:—

1. PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL.—

Celsa sedet Æolus arce
Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos, et temperat iras.
Ni faciat, maria ac terras, cunctumque profundum
Quippe ferant rapidi secum, verrantque per auras.—*VIRGIL*.

2. FIRST LORD of the TREASURY.—

Maxisque provinciis per quatuor et viginti annos impositus;
Nullam ob eximiam artem, sed quod par negotiis, neque supra erat.
TACIT

3. CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.—

Dicat
Filius Albini, si de quincentis remota est
Uncia, quid superest? poteras dixisse, Triens. En!
Rem poteris servare tuam. Redit uncia, quid fit?
Semis.—*HOR.*

4. SECRETARY for FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—

Vox, et præterea nihil.

5. SECRETARY at WAR.—

Deportatusque in Insulam Sardiniam Cassius, et Senectus ejus expectabatur.—*TACIT*.

6. HOME SECRETARY.—

It is first agreed and settled among them, what suspected persons shall be accused of a Plot; then effectual care is taken to secure all their letters and papers, and put the owners in chains. These papers are delivered to a set of artists, very dexterous in finding out the mysterious meanings of words, syllables, and letters: for instance, they can discover a close stool to signify a Privy Council; a flock of geese, a Senate; a lame dog, an invader; the plague, a standing army; a buzzard, a Prime Minister; the gout, a High Priest; the gibbet a Secretary of State; a chamberpot, a Committee of Grandees; a sieve, a Court Lady; a broom, a revolution; a mouse-trap an employment; a bottomless pit, a Treasury; a sink, a Court; a cap and bells, a favourite; a broken reed, a Court of Justice; an empty tun, a General; a running sore, the Administration.—*SWIFT*.

7. SECRETARY to the ADMIRALTY.—

Vicit tamen impudentia.—*SALLUST*.

8. LORD of the ADMIRALTY.—

I have trod a measure; I have flattered a Lady; I have been politic with my friend—smooth with mine enemy; I have undone three tailors; I have had four quarrels and like to have fought one.—*SHAKS*.

9. MASTER-GENERAL of the ORDNANCE.—

Vincere Scis, HANNIBAL; victoria uti nescis.—*LIV*.

10. MASTER of the MINT.—

And if his name be GEORGE, I'll call him PETER;
For new made honour doth forget men's names.
'Tis too respective, and too sociable
For your conversion.—*SHAKS*.

11. PRESIDENT of the BOARD of CONTROUL.—

Jam illud apertum profecto est, nihil esse turpius quam, quemquam legari, nisi Reipublicæ causa. Sed quæro, quid reapse sit turpius, quam sine procuratore Senator legatus, sine mandatis, sine ullo Reipublicæ munere?—*CICERO de Leg*.

12. LORD CHANCELLOR.—

Νη Δία.—*GR. TRAG*.

or, Mens immota manet, lierymæ volvanter inanēs.—*VIRG*.

13. Court of Chancery.—

Τὰς εἴτας εἰποῖν γὰρ ἐκδικάζουεν.—*ARISTOPH*.

14. VICE-CHANCELLOR.—

Alete e l'un, che da principio indegno
Tra le brutture della plebe e sorto;
Ma linnalzaro ai primi onor del regno
Parlar facondo, e lusinghiero, e scorto,

Pieghevoli costumi, e vario ingegno,
Al finger pronto, all' ingannare accorto.—*TASSO*.

15. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—

Intendere vera, adgerere falsa.—*TACIT*.

16. SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—

Quando recepit—

Ejectum semel adicta de fronte ruborem?—*JUVEN*.

17. Cabinet Ministers.—

Never have the servants of the State looked at the whole of your complicated interests in one connected view. They have taken things by bits and scraps, some at one time, and on one pretence; some at another, just as they pressed, without any sort of regard to their relations or dependencies. They never had any kind of system, right or wrong; but only invented occasionally some miserable tale for the day, in order *meanly to sneak out of difficulties into which they had proudly strutted*.—*BURKE*.

18. Treasury Phalanx.—

Reliqui de factione sunt inertissimi nobiles; in quibus, sicut in statua, præter nomen, nihil est additamenti.—*SALLUST*.

We have received two more mottoes; but as they are unlabelled, we are at a loss for the application; perhaps some of our readers may be able to supply it.

Memoriæ proditur, Tiberium, quotiens curia egrederetur, Græcia verbis in hunc modum eloqui solitum, 'O homines ad servitutem paratos! Scilicet etiam illum, qui libertatem publicam nollet, tam projectæ servientium patientiæ tædebat.—*TACIT*.

The other is—

Omnium consensu capax imperii nisi imperasset.—*TACIT*.

As some of these are rather too long, it is understood that a Gentleman, whose elegant acquirements are sufficiently known to the world, has engaged to condense them into as small a compass as possible; and for this purpose a new office is to be created, called the Collectorship and Concoctorship of Mottoes, with a salary of £. 600 a-year, and a seat in the Cabinet.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Jeu d'Esprit.—Two Jew Brokers, talking lately of the relative situation of this country and France, one observed, that a change of Ministers in England would be an excellent thing in a commercial point of view, "How so?" inquired the other. "Because," said he, *the Exchange would be in favour of this country*."

Linen.—M. Nande, physician to Louis XIII., says that the ancients had no linen to make paper; that they had a knowledge of hemp, as an herb, but did not apply it to that purpose. Rabelais, at the end of the third book, mentions hemp under the term, *Pentaguelion*, as a newly discovered plant, which had not been in use above a century. In the time of Charles VII. *linen* made of hemp was very scarce, and the Queen only had two shifts made of it.

Tuesday being Christmas-day, a Grand High Mass was celebrated in the Chapel of the Portuguese Embassy, in South-street, Grosvenor-square, in the presence of his Excellency and suite, and most of the Catholic Nobility now in town. The Rev. Mr. Fryer, First Chaplain, officiated, assisted by a Deacon and Sub-Deacon in superb vestments. The Mass selected for the occasion was from Mozart. No. 12, which is considered his *chef d'œuvre* of church composition. Mr. V. Novello presided at the organ. The solo parts were delightfully sung by Mrs. Hunt, Miss M. Tree, Messrs. Evans, F. Novello, Gattie, and Hunt; and the Chorusses were admirably supported by the remainder of the Choir belonging to the Embassy, which afforded a high treat to the lovers of that immortal composer.

Edinburgh, December 22.—At the Meeting of the Royal Society here, on Monday evening, a bust of the late Dr. Gregory, by Mr. Joseph, was presented by that Gentleman.—This bust, which was executed under peculiar difficulties—the artist never having seen Dr. Gregory in life—has afforded the warmest satisfaction to the numerous friends and relations of the much lamented physician, and was received by the Society with gratitude and thanks.

Literal Translation.—In the MUSEUM FLORENTINUM, vol. 10, a visit from the late Earl of Besborough, who was a great traveller in the life time of his father, and whilst consequently he was himself Lord Duncannon, is recorded as made on the part of "*Milord D'un Cançon*."

A singular mistake occurred at Paris a few days ago, which highly amuses the upper circles of society. M. Matthieu de Montmorency is a great bigot, or, as they say, very religious, and goes generally to the Church of Foreign Missions (Jesuits), *Missions Etrangères*. On being appointed Minister, and going to take possession of the Hotel of Foreign Affairs, he ordered his coachmen to drive *aux Affaires Etrangères*: the coachman, being no politician, fancied it a mistake of the footman, and drove his Excellency direct to the Church of Foreign Missions.



Abdool Masee.

*A learned Muhammedan, who has embraced
the Christian Faith.*

Engraved for the Calcutta Journal

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—397—

Abdool Messee.

Some Account of Abdool Messee, a Converted Mahometan, now employed in Hindoostan, as a Catechist or Reader, by the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East.

WITH AN ENGRAVED PORTRAIT.—PLATE LXXV.

The subject of this Memoir was born at Delhi. His original name was Shekh Salih. His father is considered a learned man, and gains a livelihood by teaching children. Shekh Salih was instructed by his father, and made considerable proficiency both in the Persian and Arabic languages.

When he was about twenty-one years of age (he is at present forty-six), he came with his father to Lukhnow, in quest of employment; and, after some time, became Moonshee, first to an English merchant, and then to an officer in the East-India Company's service. At this time Abdool was so zealous a Mussulman, that he induced a Hindoo servant of the above officer to become a Mahometan. The master finding some fault with him for his officiousness, he was so offended as to leave his employ, and return to Lukhnow, with a determination of having no more communication with the British. After this, he engaged in a variety of pursuits, and visited different parts of the country, being always very attentive, and endeavouring to render others so, to the Mahometan observances.

At length, after having been about a year in some situation under the Nabob of Lukhnow, he went into the Mahratta country, and engaged as a trooper in the service of Ibrahim Ali Khan, one of the chieftains of the Javudpore Rajah. This step Abdool speaks of as the beginning of God's mercy to him; for, while under the command of Ibrahim Ali Khan, Meer Khan, another chieftain, at that time in the service of the same Rajah, was sent to murder Rao Siwae Sing, the rival of the Javudpore Rajah. This transaction is well known in India. Meer Khan swore on the Koran that he came to mediate a peace between his employer and the Rao, whom he no sooner decoyed into his tent, than, having gone out on some pretence, he caused the cords of it to be cut, and ordered his attendants to stab the visitors involved in its folds. The ill-fated Rao cut his way through the folds of the tent with a dagger, and bravely defended himself until overpowered by numbers: his head was severed from his body; and, after being carried about in triumph, was sent to the Rajah. This Siwae Sing, Abdool relates, was a young man of very interesting appearance; and pity for his untimely death, with the horror excited by the sight of his head exposed as a spectacle, raised a feeling of disgust at the perfidy of mankind. Abdool had hitherto been a stranger to such treachery; and considering, as he says, that he himself was liable to be made the executioner of equally inhuman measures, he resolved on quitting the army, and earning his bread in some peaceful way, by any labour however degrading. This determination he put in practice; and, returning to Lukhnow, supported himself by preparing green paint.

At the end of about a year, Abdool went to Cawnpore to visit his father, at that time engaged as private tutor in the house of a rich native, who lived in the premises next to those of the Rev. Henry Martyn. He here heard of Mr. Martyn's preaching to the poor natives, who assembled on the lawn before his house on Sundays. He determined to go, as he expressed it, to see the sport. Mr. Martyn was explaining the Commandments to the people, when Abdool went to hear; and he was struck with the observations that were made, and considered them as both reasonable and excellent. He had previously been perplexed about the contradictions maintained by the different Mahometan sects, and this Christian instruction appeared to him better than any he had as yet received. He told his father what opinion he had formed, and begged him to get him some employment at Cawnpore, where he might hear more of these things. His father was acquainted with a friend of Sabat, who was then living with Mr. Martyn; and, through this friend, Abdool was engaged, in May

1810, to copy Persian writings for Sabat. He obtained a lodging on the premises, without making known his wishes. Here he had many opportunities of obtaining the information which he desired, particularly by inquiring of the native Christian children the subjects of the lessons which they had learned in school; and, by this mode, he was enabled to gain some insight into Divine Truth.

When Mr. Martyn had finished his translation of the New Testament into Hindoostanee, the book was given Abdool to bind. This he considered as a fine opportunity, nor did he let it slip. On reading the word of God, he discovered his state, and perceived therein a true description of his own heart. He soon decided in favour of the Christian religion; but still concealed what was passing within him, till Mr. Martyn being about to leave Cawnpore on account of his health, Abdool could no longer refrain from asking his advice with respect to his future conduct, earnestly desiring at the same time to be baptized. It was agreed that he should go down to Calcutta with Sabat and Mr. Martyn, from whom he received a solemn warning of the danger of a false profession. During the short period of Mr. Martyn's stay at Calcutta he was not entirely convinced of this man's real change of heart; recommending him, therefore, to the notice of the late Rev. David Brown, he departed without gratifying Abdool's wish for baptism. After five months, further delay, Mr. Brown, having observed his conduct, and being satisfied with it, baptized him in the Old Church, on Whit Sunday 1811.

On this occasion Mr. Brown wrote to a friend: "On Sunday last, I publicly baptized Shekh Salih. It was a most solemn and heart-affecting occasion. Private notice was given, that it would be in the afternoon. Good people of all ranks attended; and, in the evening, I preached on the subject. This has made a very serious impression at Calcutta. I have had great satisfaction in the event. The circumstances of his case were remarkable. May we every Whit Sunday witness similar wonders of grace! I made full investigation, and was thoroughly satisfied with the Shekh's account of his conversion. His Christian name in Abdool Messee, 'Servant of Christ,' a particular circumstance leading to the selection of that name."

It has been his custom of late, to preach on the Sabbath days at the house of M. De R. to a number of poor native Christians and others, who assemble there weekly for instruction. His method was to note down, at large, hints suggested by a friend; being unacquainted, as he said, with the analogy of Scripture, and being afraid to teach what he did not thoroughly understand. From these notes the writer of this has heard him preach in a very feeling and forcible manner, to the evident conviction of his hearers. Of these, five Mahometans were so far impressed as to desire baptism, which, after a probation apparently satisfactory, was granted them, though their subsequent conduct has not answered the expectations that were formed at that time. From Whit Sunday 1811, till July 1812, Abdool continued to reside in Calcutta. Much opposition he met with from the Mahometans, who made him many offers of money, &c. if he would renounce Christianity or leave the place. Twice, on frivolous pretences, he was summoned before the British magistrate, and discharged with costs. Under these circumstances, his temper has appeared to great advantage, and invariably such as one should have wished. To put an end to these vexations, he was advised to remove to Chinsurah in July, where his conversation and example produced a good effect on many, especially on a Roman Catholic Portuguese, and the son of an Armenian priest, who have both expressed an intention of following him up the country, that they may enjoy his company and partake of his labours. So often have I been deceived by these people, that I almost fear to speak decidedly of any of them; but I know, where the Spirit of God vouchsafes to enlighten the mind and sanctify the heart, the work will stand; and, judging from present appearances, I should be more disposed to fear for myself than for Abdool.

Missionary Register, 1812.

D. C.

Death of Mrs. Williams.

Friend of India.

On Wednesday, March 13th, 1823, died at her father's house at Serampore, Susanna Lydia, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Marshman, and wife of H. A. Williams, Esq. Commercial Resident at Jungypore, five days after her confinement with her third child, a son, who survived his mother only seven days. This amiable person, who had just completed her twenty-fourth year, it pleased God to bring to the knowledge of himself very early in life. The instructions of her mother, which commenced with the earliest dawn of reason in her infant mind, were so blessed of God, that when little more than seven years old she was brought under very deep convictions of the evil of sin, which at length increased to such a degree, that she often expressed her fears lest her sins should be too great to be forgiven. She remained in this state for several months, diligent in secret prayer and in reading and hearing the word; but continually weighed down with the sense of guilt. It pleased the Saviour, however, gradually to reveal himself to her soul as a God that pardoneth iniquity, transgression, and sin, to enable her to cast herself on him, to choose him as her only hope, and at length to rejoice in him as her Atonement and Advocate with the Father. In her conversations with her mother she repeatedly expressed herself to this effect, before she had completed her eighth year.

After humbly walking with God for somewhat more than four years, sometimes rejoicing and sometimes almost overwhelmed with a sense of the evil of sins, she was enabled to declare before the church of Christ at Serampore, what God had done for her soul, and was baptised by Dr. Carey, October 7th, 1810, two months before she had completed her thirteenth year.

From that time to her departure, her life was one uniform course of humble, unaffected, and cheerful piety. As a daughter, a sister, and wife, she formed the delight of her various relatives, who however, in contemplating her growth in grace and her love to divine things, were often ready to anticipate her early removal to glory; while there was no symptom of disease in her constitution from which they saw reason to apprehend immediate danger. In the four months preceding her death, she seemed in a particular manner weaned from earthly things; and while in possession of every blessing the conjugal state can impart, she strongly panted for a higher state of bliss. According to the testimony of her husband, her conversation and her supreme delight were evidently in heaven, while she discharged all the duties of a mother and a wife with the utmost tenderness of affection. On visiting Serampore previously to her confinement, although her delight in the society of her parents and her Serampore friends, as connected with the privileges of a spiritual nature enjoyed there, knew scarcely any bounds, she with much humanity told her mother in various conversations, that at Jungypore, though absent from all public means, she had enjoyed that nearness to the Saviour, which more than compensated for the absence of all her dear friends. A few evenings previously to her departure, being with her parents and other friends who were singing various hymns, she earnestly requested them to sing with her;

"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a wishful eye
To Canaan's fair and happy land,
Where my possessions lie."

And they cannot soon forget the delight which beamed in her countenance while she sung the following verses,

"When shall I reach that happy place
And be for ever blest?
When shall I see my Father's face,
And in his bosom rest?
Fill'd with delight, my raptur'd soul
Can here no longer stay;
Tho' Jordan's waves around me roll,
Fearless I'd launch away,

On their mentioning this to her husband after her decease, he informed them that in the last few months, she had frequently requested this hymn to be sung, when such friends had called as delighted in this sacred exercise.

On the 8th of March she was confined, and for the first three days appeared to be in a fair way of recovery. On the 11th, the puerperal fever which had commenced, brought on convulsive fits. The best medical aid was called in, and bleeding resorted to. This obtained a cessation of them from nine in the morning of the 12th, till the morning of the 13th; but it left her in a state of almost entire insensibility. At one in the morning of the 13th, they returned with renewed violence, the fever at the same time increasing, and about four in the afternoon her spirit departed without a struggle or a groan. Her senses being almost wholly locked up, from the time of the first convulsion, rendered her unable to express the feelings of her mind, and at the same time graciously prevented her realizing all that anguish which nature might otherwise have felt at parting with those to whom her soul was united in so extraordinary a degree.

In giving up one who united such piety with meekness of wisdom and the tenderest affection, her partner in life and her parents cannot but feel their unspeakable loss. But after she had been trained up for God, and so often given up to Him even in her earliest youth, they cannot but acquiesce in their Heavenly Father's being pleased to call her into His blissful presence, after he had enabled her to adorn the doctrine of her Redeemer by so long a course of steady and fruitful piety, and given her such foretastes of his love as had rendered comparatively tasteless all those earthly blessings with which he had so richly endowed her.

Female Immolations.

Friend of India.

On the 7th of March, Huree-Hara, a brahmun of Anurpoor, aged about fifty-five years, died at Agura-para, leaving a wife and two grown up sons. After death, his body was brought the same day to Serampore to be burnt. His wife, who was about 49 years old, declared her resolution to be burnt alive with the dead body. The widow and the body were carried on litters, and arrived at Serampore about two P. M. and were burnt about half past three. The fire was kindled by the eldest son in the presence of two thousand spectators.

On the Sunday following, at the adjoining village of Chatura, the widow of a brahmun was burnt alive with the dead body of her husband, in the presence of numerous spectators. The age of the man was said to be 70, and that of the woman 60. This brahmun was brought to the side of the Ganges to die from the village Sewraphoolce.

The natives call it eating fire (agoon khuwa.) We have not heard what were the motives of these females; but in general all the motives which combine to urge these victims of a barbarous superstition to these tremendous acts of self-murder, are:—1. The honourable distinction to which they are hereby elevated among their sex:—2. The fears of suffering for the want of sustenance and personal comforts;—3. Fears lest remaining a widow, and not being able to marry, she should form some connection dishonourable now and ruinous to her in a future state;—4. The hopes of enjoying bliss in the place of happiness called putoolce, i. e. the husbands' heaven, for 4,320,000,000 of years, and, by this act of merit, of elevating to the same happiness her husband and fourteen generations both of his relations and hers.

Such a female reasons thus: "I shall be compelled to keep a fast twice a month, and shall never have a pleasant meal; and the morsel allowed to me will be only once a day. My relations will look cold upon me as a burden on the family. I shall be the sport of every oppressor; be subject to suspicion and abuse. If through temptation I am overcome, and a widow is never free from the attacks of the licentious, my good name here, and my hopes hereafter will be annihilated. All this misery will attend me if I live. If I die, I shall be honoured here, and all these millions of years of happiness await me after death."

Dr. Gilchrist's Labours.

A SUCCINCT NARRATIVE OF DR. GILCHRIST'S SERVICES, FROM 1782 TO 1821.

He was appointed an Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment early in 1782, and acted in that capacity for several years, until he received leave of absence from the Government, for the express purpose of prosecuting the study of the Hindoostanee Language, and to enable him to collect ample materials, in different parts of India, for publishing a large Dictionary and Grammar of that most useful Tongue; to which his serious attention had been directed, immediately upon his arrival, by the following, and a variety of similar accidents, equally perplexing.

Before he had been two months in the Country, he was forced, for self-preservation, to assume the command of a small party of native troops, who, while escorting a valuable convoy of ammunition and grain, were suddenly attacked, in the casual absence of the European Officer, by a large body of Pindarees; but which was soon dispersed under the arrangements and orders of Dr. GILCHRIST, communicated to the Sipahs through his groom, who fortunately understood a little English, and happened to be on the spot when the skirmish began.

Not long after this occurrence, he was sent alone as Assistant Surgeon, with a considerable detachment, which had orders to storm a Marhatta camp in the neighbourhood, where a few lives were lost, and several people badly wounded; to all of whom it was impossible, in the heat of action, to do justice, when no interpreter was at hand to compensate for his total ignorance of the Hindoostanee, at that early period of his medical career with the army.

To these otherwise trivial incidents, and the reflections which they naturally excited, he is chiefly indebted for the whole of his subsequent Oriental pursuits; whence also may be traced all that has been accomplished since on behalf of those Eastern Tongues, which are now so sedulously cultivated under the auspices of the Honourable Company, for qualifying their various Servants as colloquial proficient, at least in Hindoostanee; even previous to departure hence, or during the voyage to British India, where they may at once, with such local knowledge, perform every duty efficiently in future, which was formerly almost impossible.

One year or two elapsed before Dr. GILCHRIST ventured to commit any portion of his philological labours to the Calcutta Press; and to ensure success, he retired from all European society, to acquire, in the garb of a native, much more insight into their manners and languages than he could otherwise have accomplished. On commencing the publication of the Dictionary in Numbers, the consequent delays, expense, and losses by this mode became unavoidably so great, as to involve him in heavy debts, and ceaseless toil, for the long space of ten or twelve years; though the Government's public subscriptions for the copies they afterwards received, amounted to a large sum, independent of cash receipts from a number of private subscribers. The inadequate price originally fixed was another source of severe distress, which no future augmentation could well relieve, every copy costing more than the subscription; and those taken by the Government came afterwards to operate against Dr. GILCHRIST in the market, when least expected.

In order to retrieve the embarrassed state of his pecuniary affairs while completing his projected Works as an author, the military leave of absence was renewed, with permission to become an Indigo Planter at Ghazeepeer, where Dr. GILCHRIST resided till 1795; and though never nominated, he acted in the capacity of Civil Surgeon to successive Commercial Residents at that station, besides performing his medical duties gratuitously to many convalescent sojourners and settlers in the adjacent Country, who frequently required both medicines and attendance. He attempted in vain to surmount his literary difficulties by Indigo and Opium contracts with Government, neither of which, nor some other mercantile speculations proving auspicious enough to counteract the load of debt to the Press, Dr. GILCHRIST was glad to repair to the Presidency, during Sir JOHN SHORR's government, in the hope

of procuring some appointment or patronage, which might in the interim accelerate the completion of the Hindoostanee Dictionary and Grammar, with an extensive Appendix, and ultimately preserve him from impending ruin.

His protracted residence in several Provinces of Hindoostan, and unrestricted intercourse with all classes of the inhabitants, were the means of accumulating a mass of interesting materials, as comprehensive as the Dictionary itself, which, in the form of a large Supplement, were published in 1798.

About this period, being promoted to the rank of a full Surgeon, and nominated as Head Surgeon in the room of Mr. HARTLEY, at Bencoolen, Dr. GILCHRIST's acceptance of the place was dispensed with, that he might still have leisure to finish his Works; and a Translation of the Articles of War into Hindoostanee, for the Bengal Army, which was published in the Oriental Linguist, a short time before MARQUIS WELLESLEY assumed the supreme Government of British India.

As a preparatory and experimental step to the foundation of the College at Calcutta by that illustrious Nobleman, Dr. GILCHRIST was appointed to superintend the studies of the Junior Civil Servants in Hindoostanee and Persian; which he conducted so successfully, that MARQUIS WELLESLEY, on the establishment of the College, conferred upon him the Hindoostanee Professorship, with allowances as liberal, as to enable him to liquidate all his debts; and had health permitted him to remain a few years more in that office, it certainly would have been in his power to return home with a handsome fortune.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY, according to reports then current, was so confident of the stability of the Oriental College, on its foundation by his Lordship, as to intimate a desire that these Gentlemen in the civil and military department, who were appointed Professors, should previously resign the Service, no doubt in the faith of Regulation XVII.

The supercession of the Institution under Dr. GILCHRIST, by the Calcutta College, was unfortunately the cause of a serious misunderstanding between the Honourable Court of Directors and the Governor General, which eventually did much injury to Dr. GILCHRIST when compelled, by a dangerous illness, to resign his collegiate duties, and proceed to England in 1804, after five years' incessant labour as an Oriental Professor; thus unexpectedly deprived of those advantageous prospects which were still within his reach in the medical line of the Service, had they not been all immediately sacrificed by his zeal for the Hindoostanee department and to higher expectations from the New College, in the way both of salary and pension.

From 1804 till 1806 Dr. GILCHRIST was in the constant habit of giving gratuitous Lectures, in or near London, to numbers of Gentlemen proceeding to India; among the rest, to the late Rev. Dr. MARTYN, a distinguished Oriental Scholar, and Translator of the Scriptures, and to the present Professor at Addiscombe.

While thus employed, Dr. GILCHRIST accepted a provisional nomination to the Hertford College, on Major SCOTT's resignation of the Professorship there; but a few months' trial convinced him that his efforts could not prove beneficial, either in a private or public point of view, and he relinquished the situation accordingly.

His application for a commensurate pension in consequence of MARQUIS WELLESLEY's Testimonials, submitted to the Honourable Court of Directors, procured the small sum of £150; and this even would have been considered so far a satisfactory boon, had not his legal pension of £180, as a retired Surgeon of twenty-two years' standing, been withheld for some time; but when this was at last restored, the £150, formerly granted as a literary pension, ceased entirely, till in 1817 it was partly replaced by £120 only; whence Dr. GILCHRIST has lost, on the whole, about two thousand pounds in the course of fifteen years' submissive silence, and disinterested resignation to his luckless fate. Dr. GILCHRIST has some reason to hope that the lenient hands of Time, and Christian charity, have drawn the veil of reciprocal forgiveness and oblivion over past events, which he can have no desire to

revive, unless obliged reluctantly to do so, in support of a good name,—to him always much more precious than either rank or riches.

Though Dr. GILCHRIST was actively engaged in a Banking concern from 1806 to 1816, he persevered in his gratuitous instructions at Edinburgh, where the Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Capt. ROEBUCK, of the Calcutta College, lately deceased, and a long list of other individuals, enjoyed the benefit of his Lectures; which has been communicated by Dr. SCOTT, to a Mr. NIVISON, who is at present a Clergyman, a good Orientalist, and Hindoostanee Teacher in the Scottish Metropolis.

When the business of a Banker grew too hazardous, and the annual proceeds of Dr. GILCHRIST's Publications, formerly considerable, were rapidly declining, from ungenerous competition in London, he was induced to appear personally, and preserve his large stock of literary property in that market from menaced destruction; and since 1818 he has in some measure not only accomplished this object, but another of much greater importance, that will appear fully detailed in documents, arranged in regular succession, to elucidate or conform every portion of this Narrative.

These vouchers exhibit a connected view of a long active life at home and abroad, the prime and greatest portion whereof have been studiously devoted to that branch of the public service which was almost entirely neglected during half a century preceding Dr. GILCHRIST's numerous Publications; an assertion indisputable by those who will advert to the subjoined facts, or who know any thing of the origin and progress of Oriental literature during the administration of WARREN HASTINGS and his immediate successors. In 1802, though Persian scholars were abundant enough, a Hindoostanee proficient could not be procured, without a public Advertisement by the Bengal Government, for any person so qualified to accept of the Assistant Professorship at the College, with a monthly salary of one thousand rupees:—MAJOR MOUNT, of the Engineers, was the only candidate who appeared to claim such an arduous but lucrative office, and he was immediately engaged.

A second Assistant became also requisite; and luckily LIEUT. MACDOUGAL, of the same Corps, had been among the pupils at the experimental Institution, where he made such progress with Dr. GILCHRIST in one season, that he likewise proved a valuable acquisition to the College, which could not otherwise have found an adequate Hindoostanee Assistant in any department of the Civil or Military Service, either at Bengal, or the other Presidency's: because hardly one man among the Honourable Company's Servants, only twenty years ago, could understand and speak the Hindoostanee, like a scholar or a gentleman; whereas now there exist hundreds of expert linguists in the army alone. In the short space of two or three years that excellent youth fell a victim to the zealous discharge of his professional offices, in a baneful climate for persevering mental exertions of any kind.—MAJOR MOUNT likewise was forced home by an impaired constitution in quest of health, about 1808; and the highly meritorious CAPTAIN ROEBUCK, in 1818, prematurely paid the great debt of nature, under similar circumstances, at the Calcutta College; which, had not Dr. GILCHRIST left it in 1804, would have been his grave also; though he had safely weathered sixteen preceding years of inconceivable toil and intellectual application, as the founder of rational Hindoostanee Philology, and author of many voluminous works.

Marriages.

At Bombay, on the 6th instant, by the Reverend Mr. WADDE, Captain C. JOLLIFFE, to Miss FANNY SAVAGE, daughter of the late Captain SAVAGE, of the Honourable Company's Military Service on that establishment.

Births.

At Lucknow, on the 16th instant, the Lady of W. W. COWELL, Esq. & a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 4th instant, the Lady of Captain E. A. ROBINSON, of the European Regiment, of a Daughter.

Lines.

TO SCOTIA, ON RECEIVING A WITHERED ROSE.

For the Calcutta Journal.

'Twas eve,—the Lover's sacred hour,
And murmured every silver fountain,
The setting sun had kissed the bower,
And smiled Farewell unto the mountain,
Ere he who loves such scene full well
Received the little fragrant spell:—
Its bloom had fled—and I poured a shower
Of tears upon the faded flower!

Oh! Lady! 'tis a painful feeling
That wrings the pensive heart with sadness,
To think how Time's cold gripe is stealing
The glowing Rose of youth and gladness;
That perchance another morrow
May bring the blighting gale of sorrow
That breathes upon the Fair One's dower
And leaves her but—a withered flower!

Bandah, April 1822.

D. I. R.

Stanzas.

Scotia! I will not ask thee now
A pardon for my simple lays,
For well I ween thy heart will glow
To list a Husband's song of praise;
Tho' all on earth to thee I owe,
And higher meed thy virtues claim,
Thou'lt deem the numbers sweetly flow
That breathe and bless thy name.

Nor deem that he whose faithful heart
Dictates the rude, but honest strain,
Could ever feel one moment's smart
From the world's laughter or disdain,
Enough, if thou approve the lay,
And own that grateful love is mine,
Though haply it may ill repay
A tenderness like thine.

But not alone the Muse's care
Shall bless thee:—but the heart shall glow,
Still prompt and proud thy fate to share
Through every change of weal and woe;
Oh! heed not then the false world's smile
Thine is one fond, one steadfast friend,
Who from its insult and its guile
Will guide thee, and defend!

Bandah, April 1822.

D. I. R.

Deaths.

At Allahabad, on the 14th ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET BEATMAN, wife of Sergeant GEORGE BEATMAN, of the 2d Company 3d Battalion Artillery, aged 37 years, sincerely regretted by all her friends.

At Chittra, on the 4th instant, HESTER DANCE, the infant Daughter of NATHANIEL SMITH, Esq.

At Bombay, on the 6th instant, at the age of 27, and of a severe Lock Jaw, VENCOPA SUDDASEW NAIQUE, Native Assistant in the Accountant General's Office.

On the 14th of November 1821, at his house at Westwelles in Wiltshire, in the midst of a part of his large family, Lieutenant General JAMES KERR, of the Bombay Establishment, where, and every where that he was the least known, will be most sincerely regretted. In every relation of public and private life did he very manifestly excel; and never was there a more honorable, and yet most humble and pious man, nor ever could a mortal have breathed out his spirit more serenely resignedly than he did at the summons of his Almighty Maker.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—401—

Indian News.

By the Dawn of yesterday, we received the MADRAS COURIER of the 14th of May, and the BOMBAY GAZETTE of the 8th of the same month. Neither of them afford any later English News than we already possess here:—but we have taken such local intelligence as they contained, from their pages, to which we add Selections from our Contemporaries, as usual.

The Weather has been unusual at the Presidency, having had repeated and heavy falls of rain within the last few days. A Letter from Noakolly, of the 23d instant, received yesterday speaks of the Weather there in the following terms:—"We have been absolutely deluged with rain here: at this early period it is very extraordinary. The country is completely under water, and nullahs which were nearly dry three days ago are now full and running like sluices."

A Letter from the Isle of France, received by the last arrival from thence, and dated March 23, contains the following paragraph:

"We have not had any arrival from England for many months, nor any news of moment from Europe, except that Spain appears to be sorely afflicted with the Yellow Fever, in several of its Provinces. At this place there existed some alarm, about three weeks since, with the attempt at revolt by a few infatuated Blacks who had retired into the mountains and keeping a communication with others in Town for the purpose of setting fire to it in several parts and then to attack the White population; and if they had been a little more private instead of displaying a flag and firing several muskets from the top of a hill within view of Port Louis, they might have done considerable mischief, but they were immediately pursued, and the Civilians formed into nightly patrols, which is still continued, although the Ringleaders are taken and under sentence of death, except two notorious ones, who have been taken only three days since, and are now on their trial, which has retarded the execution of those previously condemned. It is supposed that 6 or 8 will suffer decapitation in two or three days, as an example. Every symptom of disquietude is now dispelled, and the most perfect tranquillity and confidence restored. There is no other news to offer you, and our papers being without interest I forbear to send any."

Ghazetpore, May 22, 1822.—The weather since the 8th instant has been cool and pleasant, the wind blowing constantly from the East during that time; however, for these two or three days past, the clouds have been lowering, and we are in hourly expectation of rain. The Europeans and Natives still continue very healthy, which we attribute to the coolness of the season. Never in my recollection has there been fewer deaths during the summer months in the Honorable Company's European Regiment than the present; in fact, disease seems to be banished almost entirely from this highly favored Station.

Madras, May 14, 1822.—The H. C. Cruiser MERITON came in yesterday about Noon—She is from Bengal.

The Packets for his Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW closed on Sunday, and she was expected to sail yesterday morning with Treasure Freight for England, but she will now be detained until to-morrow morning. She proceeds direct.

The TOPAZE has sailed on a cruise.

The homeward bound Ship HINDOSTAN is ready for Sea, and will, we believe, be despatched to-day. Her Packets were made up yesterday afternoon. *Passengers.*—Captain Helmesworth, Dr. Mather, Paymaster Campbell, Ensign Reed, Capt. Bell, Cornet Laing, and 3 Children.

The GANGES, Free Trader, is expected every hour. She cleared the Bengal River on the 24th ultimo.

The following Ships may be expected from England this month: GOLCONDA, MARY, (sailed 1st December,) NANCY, and GENERAL PALMER.

The APOLLO grounded on the Margate Sands, and was subsequently condemned. Some of her Passengers came on in LA BELLE ALLIANCE.

During the time the H. C. Ship FAIRLIE remained at the Cape, no person was allowed to land from her. She was kept in strict quarantine in consequence of the Measles having broken out on board.

We regret to have occasion to mention that very unfavorable accounts have been received of the New Colonists. The harvests have again failed, and the distress in consequence was very great amongst the Settlers.—*Courier.*

Bombay, May 8, 1822.—We are still unable to announce any further arrivals from England.

It will be observed by the Shipping report that H. M. Ship the GANGES left her native port, on Sunday last. She sailed out of the harbour in gallant trim, and looked as if proudly conscious that high destinies awaited her. It gave us great pleasure to think that so noble and so important an addition to the British Navy was the produce of our valuable dockyard. No circumstance can more strongly shew the importance of this little Island; for none can identify it more with the best interests of our dear native land.—*Gazette.*

Inquest.—An Inquest was yesterday (May 27) held at the Office of C. B. Greenlaw, Esq. Coroner, on the body of a Native, named Munnoo, who died at the Native Hospital on the afternoon of Saturday last, in consequence of being rode down by a Horse, in Wellington Street, on the previous evening, whereby his skull was fractured, which Mr. Hornett, the Assistant Surgeon of the Hospital, declared was the cause of his death.—The Jury proceeded to examine the body, and returned again to the Coroner's Office, where, after a patient examination of the evidence, a Verdict was returned of—ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—*Hurharu.*

Homeward Bound Indianmen.—The DAVID SCOTT spoke the homeward bound Indianmen, the MARQUESS OF WELLINGTON and the GRENVILLE, off the Cape, and a few letters were sent on board. One of these we received yesterday morning from the WELLINGTON, dated the 14th of March. Many of the Passengers, we are sorry to say, had suffered a great deal from illness, and almost all the Children had the Hooping Cough. The Honorable Mr. Elliot had been very unwell for some time, but was much better at the date of our letters. The weather however in general had been very favorable, and they expected to reach St. Helena by the 24th or 25th of March. The Children, we understand, would not be allowed to land. The GRENVILLE was in company with the WELLINGTON, and we believe all the Passengers on board were well. Captain Blanchard had been confined to his Cabin for some time by indisposition.

The Cape.—The ELENA, Captain Ward, had arrived at the Cape, all well, and well pleased with the attention and conduct of the Commander. In consequence of the Cholera having existed at Madras on their departure, they were forced to perform quarantine.

Mr. Canning.—We have now it in our power to state confidently, that Mr. Canning is to succeed the Marquess of Hastings as Governor General of India. We saw a letter yesterday from London on the subject from unquestionable authority, which places the matter beyond all doubt. The letter is dated the 29th of December. It adds that Mr. Canning would embark for India early in the summer. Lord Melville had been offered the appointment, but Lady Melville having declined to accompany him, he would not accept it. Other letters have been received by the late arrivals, which state, that when Lord Hastings's letter, requesting to be relieved, was laid before the Court of Directors, they offered to convene the Proprietors, and jointly to petition the King, that the letter might be withdrawn, and His Lordship requested to continue in the Government for some time longer; this however was rejected, on the grounds that His Lordship's letter was too urgent and his wish too manifest, to admit of any alteration.

Mr. Reid.—By a letter from London dated the 29th of December, which was brought out by the DAVID SCOTT, we understand that Mr. Reid, the Chairman of the Court of Directors, had burst a blood vessel, and wished in consequence to resign the

chair, though not his seat at the board, but his resignation had not been accepted.

Chief Justice.—We understand that Mr. Jarvis is appointed to succeed Sir Edward Hyde East as Chief Justice, and was expected to embark for Bengal in March or April.

Arabic and Sanskrit Languages.—The Court of Directors having directed pecuniary rewards to be given to the Civil Servants of this Establishment, who may attain a certain proficiency in the Arabic and Sanskrit Languages, such as may enable them to read and explain Books of Mohammedan and Hindoo Law. A statute to the following effect, has, we understand, been enacted, by the Governor General in Council, and will be published officially in a few days.

Every Civil Servant who shall not have attained the rank of Senior Merchant, and who may at an examination to be held before such persons as may be appointed by Government for the purpose, evince such proficiency in the Sanskrit or Arabic Languages as may enable him to read and explain Books of Hindoo or Mahomedan Law, shall be entitled to a Reward of Three Thousand Sicca Rupees, a Medal, and a prize of Oriental Books such as are usually awarded in the College.

Heads of Intelligence from Penang, by the David Clark. The DAVID CLARK left Penang on the 16th of April 1822. On the 18th the MARQUIS of CAMDEN came in from Canton the 23d of March, with the intention of continuing in the Straits till July. By that opportunity intelligence was received of the price of Tea having fallen to the customary rates, but that the quantity for sale was extremely small and insufficient for loading the CAMDEN for England.

The KENT, KELLIE CASTLE, CHARLES GRANT, WATERLOO, LOWTHER CASTLE and BRIDGEWATER, had proceeded to England about the middle of March. The ATLAS, GENERAL KYD, SCALEBY CASTLE and VANSITTART, were to sail in a few days subsequent to the CAMDEN's departure.

The accounts by the CAMDEN were extremely unfavorable, we are sorry to say, as to the state of Mr. Cruttenden's health, no improvement having taken place since the receipt of the last intelligence by the GENERAL HARRIS.

The Cotton market in China continued in the same depressed state as when the HARRIS sailed. Opium was looking up when the CAMDEN came away. The old Benares Opium was selling on the West Coast of Sumatra at 2,400 dollars, and a small parcel of Malwah realized 1,900 in the Straits.

The PALMIRA from Bengal reached Penang on the 6th of April, after a tedious passage from the Sand Heads of 29 days, occasioned by baffling winds and calms in the latitude of about 10° North and 98° East longitude. The Passengers speak in the highest terms of Captain Lamb's attention, and of the excellence of his accommodation and table during the passage. The PALMIRA expected to sail in prosecution of her voyage to England about the 20th of April, touching at Malacca, Singapore and Batavia.

Mr. Rutherford, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, had determined upon continuing at Penang for a few months, with the intention of afterwards proceeding to Bombay, and thence by an overland route to Europe through Persia, so soon as the season would admit. Mr. Butler, the Chief Officer of the MARQUIS of CAMDEN, died at sea shortly after the ship's departure from China, from a mortification of the liver. Sir Stamford Raffles had been seriously indisposed at Bencoolen, and proposed a visit to Singapore as soon as his health was sufficiently recovered to undertake the journey.

All apprehension of the threatened invasion from the Quegas had entirely ceased, and the King continued his residence at Penang under the protection of the British Government.

Colonel Dunkin, of His Majesty's 34th Regiment, came passenger to Penang from Madras on the DAVID CLARK, and arrived there the 4th of April. The JEMIMA from Singapore reached

Penang on the 11th of April to complete her lading for England, whither she was to proceed direct in the course of a few days. The French ship JAVA, which sailed from Bengal in company with the PALMIRA, had disposed of the greater part of her cargo at Penang, and had afterwards proceeded to the Isle of France. The ALSTON sailed for China on the 19th of April with a cargo of Ebony, which promised a favorable return.

The Honorable Company's Treasury at Canton had been opened for Cash Subscriptions, payable by Bills on the Honorable the Court of Directors at 365 and 730 days date—the former at the exchange of 4s. 8d. and the latter at 5s. the Spanish Dollar. This measure originated in the defalcations in the realization of the proceeds on Bengal Produce, and consequently the usual subscriptions into the Public Treasury for Bills on the Supreme Government.

The subscriptions for bills on London, limited (we understand) to Six Lac of Spanish Dollars, were immediately filled, but we apprehend that they will create a most unexpected demand on the Home Treasury, and that the disappointment arising from the partial failure of the Tea Crop will materially aggravate the inconvenience. The non-arrival of the cargoes looked for on the HARRIS and CAMDEN (in the originally estimated value of this year's importations from China) will produce a deficit to the extent of about £***** sterling.

John Trotter Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service and J. Seyburne Esq. purser of the Honorable Company's Ship GENERAL HARRIS are passengers to Calcutta on the DAVID CLARK. They may be expected here daily.—John Bull.

Disturbances at Night.

Sir, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

A custom seems prevalent in various parts of this City, as disagreeable as it is apparently necessary. I mean that of the Chokeydars at night besetting the doors of houses and refusing to depart until their various delightful notes, of "Oh Durwan," "Durwanjee," "Oh Meehta" (each as long as from Christmas-day to the Cape of Good-Hope) have been heard sounded in the ears of the sleepy, but sleepless unfortunates in the house.

While it is extremely problematical whether this practice is of much utility, it certainly is productive of much inconvenience and (I may add) mischief.

People's health must suffer in having their repose disturbed every quarter of an hour. (God knows the heat is quite enough to contend with "Aj, Kul") but Mr. Editor, suppose the case that an Invalid is thus annoyed, to whom sleep is absolutely requisite; or perhaps the dying man! the poor worn-out creature, expresses himself to the surrounding attendants. "Oh! that I could but sleep." "Oh! those terrible Chokeydars."

In the intervals between each "Serenade," sleep is not always attainable. Every one must have felt how difficult it is, nay, almost impossible, to compose himself, even when all is quiet, if momentarily expecting the renewal of annoyance.

I will not take up more of your Paper than to state that the practice pursued in England should seem to be sufficient here, the watchman softly ascertaining the security of the door, or if once in the Night he must rouse the luckless Durwan, be it so; but to expect him and the good folks of the house to submit patiently to be called a dozen times in a few brief hours, is rather too much, and can never be compensated for by the melodious notes of the Chokeydar. I suppose those "Guardians of the Night" must have their "orders," as I have found entreaties and remonstrances alike in vain; and I expect no relief from the annoyance I experience, unless it is obtained through your pages, by the proper Authorities issuing "counter-orders." May this soon be the case, and in no place more speedily than between Wellington Square and the Boitaconnah, prays,

Sir, your sleepy Servant
A VOTARY OF MORPHEUS,

Wednesday, May 29, 1822.

—403—

Indo-Britons.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The interest which you generally take in publishing in your useful Paper, every article which relates to the melioration of Indo-Britons, deserves certainly our warmest thanks. The hints thrown out by the Editor of the FRIEND OF INDIA, in addition to those published in your Paper by one who signs himself an INDO-BRITON and ASIATICUS, all appear to be very judicious and proper; I only regret to observe that there has been much written and very little performed.

With respect to the charge generally brought against us, of our inclination being more towards becoming a Copyist than a Mechanic, it is not altogether correct. The walk in which we are destined to move, is not always selected by ourselves, but our Parents and Guardians; and to them principally is left what occupation we are to follow, as is very justly remarked by the writer of the FRIEND OF INDIA. There are many young men, who, although not brought up to the trade of a Mechanic, have voluntarily pursued the occupation of a Buggy-maker, from which they earn a livelihood. Some have become Traders and Shopkeepers, and I trust, I shall see the day when many of them will become Agriculturists and Mechanics of all descriptions. A youth should always be consulted and allowed to pursue the occupation for which he has a predilection; then he will prove successful, or rather rise pre-eminent in it. There is a wide field open for them, but they are ignorant as to the way to enter into it. Show them once, and they will, I am sure, successfully labour in it.

Many years will not elapse ere poverty will induce the greater part of the Indo-Britons to disperse into the country, and seek for the performance of an occupation for which they, at present, seem to have no relish; and which, I may say, in a manner astounds their ears. But, in my humble opinion, this is by far more desirable than to be a Scribe, the very name of which I abhor.

The City of Calcutta is considered to be next in magnitude to London, but how unlike her in useful institutions. The primary thing wanting in the former, is a good Classical Seminary, where every branch of Education, including Latin, French, and Persian, may be taught in its utmost perfection; and where the very essence of Literature may be imparted to our youths, that, as they grow in years, so they may increase in knowledge.

A College is essentially necessary in this City. As many youths, it may be conjectured, will not be able to obtain their livelihood by possessing an eminent knowledge of Literature, or by holding important situations, if we could have one such as proposed by Mr. Ricketts, but upon a smaller scale, it would be a desideratum. This would not be a receptacle of learning only, but the Sciences also, Mathematics, Gunnery, and Fortification, might be taught, especially as the Russians have an eye on India; a knowledge of these would prove very beneficial in the event of a war breaking out.

In conclusion, I have to intimate, that a Reading Society has been formed, and a Weekly Meeting is held; but what progress these have made in improvement, I have not yet learnt.

Your most obedient Servant,

May 24, 1822.

FILIUS MILES,

Births.

At Berhampore, on the 25th instant, the Lady of Captain EDWARD C. SNEYD, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.

On the 21st instant, Mrs. CATHERINE THOMPSON, wife of the late JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 20th instant, the wife of Mr. C. T. MARTYR, Assistant at the General Post Office, of Twin Boys. The youngest died on the 23d instant.

At Saitanpore, Benares, on the 19th instant, the Lady of Major TOMES, 1st Cavalry, of a Daughter.

Tickah Bearers.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The department of Police connected with the management of Tickah Bearers in Calcutta requires reform. The other day I arrived from an excursion on the river at Chandpall Ghaut at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, where I wished to hire Palankeens for two Ladies and myself; at that time there were no less than six on the Ghaut, three of which the Bearers brought down on seeing my Boat put in, but some delay taking place (occasioned by our waiting for a few things the Servants were getting ready), they replaced them, as I suppose to endeavour to make a better bargain. On my enquiring the reason, they pleaded being engaged, but that if I would give them a Rupee each, they had no objection to take us to my house (situated in Durrumtollah). I objected, but offered them half; they refused, and I consequently was obliged to send a Kichmutgar up for three.—No sooner had he returned with other Palankeens, than the former Bearers proffered their services, after detaining us about 35 minutes; my Servant being a stranger in Calcutta, and knowing not whence to fetch others.

I happened to mention the circumstance to several of my friends who said it was a general complaint.—Could such a circumstance have happened, had former complaints been attended to? The Police Regulation *per diem* for four Bearers and Palanquin is one rupee, and so in proportion for half that time. For the time I should have engaged them their demand could not have exceeded four annas each; however, I would have given eight rather than have been detained.—I had no redress, it was too late to apply at the Police that day, and not knowing where to find them afterwards, I was obliged to give up the idea.

I am no advocate for compelling any man to work against his inclination; but if any class of people, seeing you in distress are allowed to charge what they like for their good services, there will be an end to individual protection.—I do think a fair price ought to be fixed on every service of that nature, and that the Regulation ought to be enforced and carried into effect by those whose business it is, and I am also well aware that unless some distinguishing plan be executed for knowing the Palanquins, it is impracticable for any individual to get redress.—At home, a Hackney Coachman or Waterman is liable to a fine for refusing his ply; and if they, or a tradesman, overcharge, the fine is still heavier; there is not even a Carman, or Sedan Chair, but what has its number. Why then not adopt the same plan with Ticea Palanquins, which are so much in use here; and which would be beneficial to all parties; for those Bearers who behave themselves well, would stand a better chance of constant employ.

I am, Sir, Your's obediently,

March 29, 1822.

A FRIEND OF EQUITY

Stations of Vessels in the River.

MAY 27, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—ST. THIAGO MAIOR (P.)—PREMEIRO REY DO REINO UNIDO (P.) HENRY PORCHER, WINDSOR CASTLE, LADY FLORA, and MARY ANN SOPHIA, outward-bound, remain.—LA BELLE ALLIANCE, ERNEST, and LADY FARQUHAR, passed up.

Kedgerie.—DUKE OF BEDFORD, outward-bound, remains.

New Anchorage.—His Majesty's Sloop CUREW.—Honorable Company's Ships EARL OF BALCARNA, and SIR DAVID SCOTT,—HARRIET.

The HINDOSTAN and JOHN BULL, arrived off Calcutta yesterday morning.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	SELL.]
2 1 a 2 1 1	On London 6 months sight, per Sicea Rupees	2 1 1 a 2 1
	Bombay 30 days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	02 "
	Madras ditto, 96 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees	2

Sighs of Absence.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

If you should deem subjoined lines not unworthy of a place in your excellent Paper, in the absence of more interesting matter, you will oblige by inserting them, your sincere admirer.

MOGHUL JAN.

Can absence cure Love's melting pain?
Can toils the hopeless Lover aid?
Can distance rend the silken chain
Which binds me to my peerless Maid?

No Clara! years have rolled in vain,
In vain I tread a distant shore,
Still o'er my heart your graces reign,
And still your loss I must deplore!

While o'er the deep our vessel flew,
And sweetly shone the moon on high,
Lone on the deck I thought on you;
And tears of sorrow filled mine eye!

When mirth around her revels rung
I marked the sinking polar star!
And while the bowl my comrades slung,
I mused on Clara distant far!—

While o'er the scene calm ev'ning creeps,
And fire-flies gleam on every tree,—
When all around the landscape sleeps,—
I lonely stray to muse on thee!

With chirping insects teems the ground,
Thick clustering stars the skies illumine,
The Hindoo's hymn is heard around,
And sweetly smells the mango's bloom.

But not to me the evening clear
With all its cooling dew descends!
Thou absent—all things sad appear,
And deep despair my bosom rends!

To distant scenes my fancy hies,—
To happy times, for ever fled!—
Again my Clara's dark blue eyes
Their thrilling influence round me shed!

Again I see thee—smiling—young!
Thy polished brow!—thy raven hair!
Again the music of thy tongue
Strikes sweetly on my ravished ear!—

And thou, dear scene of former joy!
Sweet village, hail! 'though absent long,
Thy beauty oft my mind employs,
And oft for thee I pour the song!

Thy forest wide, with verdure crown'd!
Thy walks deep buried in the shades,
Or wrought thy hoary cliffs around,
Or trembling o'er thy white cascades!

Thy sighing pine grove's reverend gloom!
Beneath whose shade I oft did rove,
Forgot my early, cruel, doom
And all the world except my love!

Oft where the cliff projecting grey
Frowns proudly o'er the varied glen,—
Where far below the waters play
Like distant humming crowds of men!—

When morning smiled on field and flood,
And decked each blade with dew-drops sheen,
With fancy unconfined, I stood,
And gazed enraptured o'er the scene!

For dimly through the mist of morn
The distant hills their summits reared
And fallow fields, and waving corn,
And tower and cot, the prospect cheered,

And bathed in morning's beam appeared
The walls where peace and worth attend,
Where dwells by every breast revered
The wand'ring Minstrel's gen'rous friend!

The woods by mellow autumn clad
In fairy tints, lay stretched around,
And dell and scar re-echoed glad
The woodland matin's cheerful sound!—

—What magic power could thus adorn
The fairest scene in brighter dye?
With sweeter perfume scent the morn,—
And paint with softer blush the sky?

'Twas she! the Maid whose sparkling eyes
The darkest dungeon could illumine!
Who smiles, and every sorrow flies,
Like night before Aurora's bloom!

Whose voice—but ah! my heart no more
Shall tremble to that seraph tone!—
Her loss I ever must deplore
And mourn my ev'ry pleasure gone!

Khurgoshgurh, March 1823.

MOGHUL JAN.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
May 28	Stanmore	British	C. Gray	South America	Feb. 8

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
May 13	Meriton	British	W. Maxfield	Calcutta	April 23

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
May 5	Sylph	British	G. Middleton	Cutch	May 1
6	Vigilant	Arab	Doss Mahomed	Rutnagery	—

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
May 27	Eliza	British	R. H. Gibson	Isle of France

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
May 8	H. M. Sch. Cochin	British	T. W. Twynan	on a Cruise

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
April 30	Mercury	British	J. Stout	Mangalore
May 4	Eliza	British	J. G. Frith	Mauritius
5	H. M. S. Leander	British	P. Blackwood	on a Cruise
5	H. M. S. Gauges	British	F. A. Collier	England
6	Phoenix	Portz.	M. P. Marques	Demaun

Births.

At Delhi, on the 13th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant EARLE, of the Pioneers, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

At the Presidency, on the evening of Monday the 27th instant, HENRY CHASTENAY, Esq. Private Secretary to the Governor General, aged 28 years. As a Gentleman of the most unswerving principles, with a happy mixture of all the gentler virtues of humanity, interwoven with an inflexible and unbending integrity; as a Scholar and a man of talent whose attainments were as profound as they were useful; as a Public Servant of tried and undoubted worth; and as a Private Friend, whom to know was to honor and esteem; the Memory of Mr. CHASTENAY will be long and fondly cherished by a circle as wide as his own benevolence; and his premature death will be regretted deeply and sincerely by all who ever had an opportunity of knowing him living worth. His remains were attended to the grave on the evening of yesterday by a concourse of sorrowing friends, who evinced, by their presence on this mournful occasion, how extensively he was esteemed, how sincerely lamented; and illustrated the truth of that Divine sentence;—"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches:—for the memory of the just shall be blessed; and with him the day of death is better than the day of his birth."

On the 28th instant, Mrs. MARIA KNOX, the Lady of Brigadier Knox, of the 2d Regiment Native Cavalry, aged 27 years.

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